THE LIBERATOR: LISHED EVERY FRIDAY, W. Williams, General Agent:

TI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL m all remittances are to be made, an

relating to the pecuniary concern MMS—82 50 per annum, payable in ad-MMS—82 50 per annum, payable in ad-it \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. Let and communications must be rost pain the sense expression of six months. The sense will three times for 75 cts.: one square for \$100. L-Mr. Isaac Ksapp, the late publisher his interest in the subscription-li us of the LIBERATO scumary concerns of the Liberate he direction and supervision of a con-ig of the following gentlemen: Fran-Legel Philiprick, Ellis Gray Los-visci, William Bassett.

WH. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 32.

ENGLAND.

From the Ipswich Express of Jan. 5.

American Slavery.

lay evening, the Council Chamber was hour appointed for the meeting. uss first spoke, and at great length narof the origin, rise, progress, and of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the New Organization in that country. ed by saying that, though there was freedom in the United States than there was no land where so on existed. That oppression was inred. There was ongressions in the world. But he y of oppressions in the world. But he ry or any other, analyze the system of ery, and say there was any oppres-scepe of their observation or knowlbear comparison with that of his [Hear.] In England he heard peopression; and as he cast his eyes ociety, he might say there was opsked was there a man or woman who could, before the eyes of the comsold with eattle : opinion in England sustain other, stripping him and naked flesh 39 or 100 lashes?pinion here sanction a man from the bosom of its mother, and on block, or transporting it she was never to behold [No, no.] Were there laws in Eng-hang one man for certain offences, of the same offences in an-Books of Virginia, s, the commission of any one the black man; and in the three of which, the white man [Shame.] Fifteen of the crimes coloured man between sere not recognizable as crimes [Shame.] In England, the poor-ound to the dust—the over-preice of money crushed them n he spoke of this oppression, what American Slavery, which

ans of human beings to the very them out from the hopes and conso-Gospel, closed their minds against a Jesus Christ, and took from them the

had the Bible, they had not

n would be gain strength to es, until at length they would be as ackles, until at length they would be as te blaze. Ten years ago, the subject of s first discussed in America; previous hideous seven-headed monster, 'Ameri-tion,' had taken possession of the public

ument that they should be innet in the slaveholder told y and the light of the truth were an-es; for as light flashed on the mind

Southern States the slaveholders took ect their slaveholding institutions, and sinuated to the Northern districts that a view to the eradication of slavery. It is vortex 17 legislatures, and the lawyers,

of the Gospel, judges, and every class,

hence, money, or intellect. In 1830 Mr. ord Garrison declared that Slavery was it was contrary to the will of God, that

ation Society was the greatest enemy to d man, and he appealed to the piety of come out and shew that it was the duty

to give the slaves their freedom, in-

oment be endeavoured to throw off this bus, he was sent to Liberia! (Shame.)— distanding the wealth and influence of the

Garrison and his friends succeeded in influence; but the spirit of the so-

Every class, even in the free states, rest in slavery; for there was hardly a which a number of persons had not emi-

South, and every year they sent to

s of the South purchased their goods

reason why the free states mobbed the

s, and why they chased George Thompson, ary, from town to town, and made him merica to save his life. Mr. Garrison de-

he minister who went into the pulpit to the price of slaves in his pocket, was

be a minister of Christ. Hence the e of the country was against him.— nen, however, came in and adopted ab-ples in good faith. Upon this, other

he were in favour of slavery would go arishes and disturb them, which caused be thrown out of the churches. When

ministers wondered why they were the answer was, 'You are united with

is because you are an abolitionist, and hase heretical, these incendiary, and unsual measures. (Hear, hear.) In consewas at length said, that the Auti-Slavery

ared by Mr. Garrison. Hence in the -viz., in 1835, a body of clergymen

few laymen in Boston to form a society take the place of the American Anti-Mr. George Thompson was then from place to place; his cc-operation but he refused, declaring that he bought or sold. (Hear, and cheers.)

ompson, attended the meeting, but they low Mr. Garrison or himself to speak. was sin under all circumstances; to ing would not agree, and to show the

pint of the parties, they struck out the octor Channing, as one of the Vice Pres-pint of the parties, they struck out the octor Channing, as one of the Vice Pres-ipers of shame.) When Mr. C. Tappan in Homer, Editor of pro-slavery paper are of pro-slavery paper as that gentleman dealined on the ground

that gentleman declined, on the ground not an abolitionist; but the argument are him to insert it was that it was to strison. Did not this look like a company of the string of the stri

very? (Hear, hear.) The instituas a thing that once was. (Applause.)

organization was destroyed, its spirit he Anti-Slavery Society now began to at influence among the great and the eral pulpits were opened to the promulancipation principles; whilst hundreds to them.

and when unable to pay for them, mort-

SSONS. author of 'Tales at 133 1-2 Washing ND G. F. WHIT

RACTS, & PRINT excellent Anti-Sla

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Kim, Philadelphia.

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1841.

South Carolina, became interested in the subject of abolition. They were prompted by the spirit of truth to go to the North, and they accordingly went to New York, where the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society wanted them as agents; but they refused to be trammelled by any Society, and proceeded to New England where they began to labour. Their progress was most successful. Clergyman after clergyman opened his dors to them—they ascended the pulpits and gathered immense audiences. They went to Massachusetts, and different other places, and produced great effect the result was, that all the pro-slavery influence was opposed to them. Ministers preached against 'women's rights;' and they and the pro-slavery party influence was opposed to them. Ministers preached against 'women's rights society. They said fithis were allowed, it would not be long before women would be seen in Congress; they would be seen on horses riding into a camp at the head of an army, and in the situation of captains of ships. In consequence of this great cry of the pro-slavery party in 1837, a number of clergymen in Boston and vicinity came out with a 'Clerial Appeal,' supplicating abolitionists not to speak evil of ministers—and to states, and two highly educated Quaker women from South Carolina, became interested in the subject of abolition. They were prompted by the spirit of truth to go to the North, and they accordingly went to New York, where the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society wanted them as agents; but they refused to be trammelled by any Society and officers of the society. After the attempt to make the new paper the organ of the society had been stated in the subject of ica, having been the most zealons in the cause, became interested in the subject of ica, having been the most zealons in the cause, became freedom for the colored man and an equality with the white; contended that the system of the confidence of British philanthropists.

'That this meeting recommend the American Anti-Slavery was a system of murder, and read the following extract from Fowell Buxton's works:—

The Slaver Trade between Africa and America and Anti-Slavery society to the confidence of British philanthropists.

'That this meeting recommend the following extract from Fowell Buxton's works:—
made officers of the society to the confidence of British philanthropists.

'The Slaver Trade between Africa and America and Anti-Slavery Society to the abolitionists of this country as true to the must be about the properties of the Slaver.'

Mr. Level Committee of the Slaver of the Blave.'

Mr. Level Committee of the Slaver of the Slaver of the society and the properties of the Slaver of the Slaver of the society and the society an out as agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and some the American Anti-Slavery Society is not to do just what they are doing. It must be remembered that the American Anti-Slavery Society is not a sectarian institution, but is made up of all sects, and appeals to all to nlead the cause of the slave, each and they then transferred the Emparicator. Which a sectarian institution, but is made up of all sects, and appeals to all to plead the cause of the slave, each in its own way. In employing females of the Society of Priends to lecture, it would be guilty of no innovation. It also stated that these two excellent ladies had actually been obliged, by the importunity of the men of Massachusetts, to admit them to their lectures, which they originally designed to confine to their own sex.] Mr. Garrison, who was at the head of the American Anti-Slavery cause, and one or two others, were emphatically peace men. Mr. Garrison said that, as a follower of Jesus, he could not take an oath to support the American Constitution, because it was virtually based upon the war principle, nor could he delegate another to do it for the same purpose. The Society was in debt! and they then transferred the Emmarcipator, which and they then transferred the Emmarcipator, which and they discuss in the thand cost 300 dollars to keep up for four weeks, into the hands of another committee in New-York, called the City Committee. If they had had no money, and had told the abolitionists so, the latter would have come forward and supported the paper; instead of which, they was anything about it! After they had transferred the Emmarcipator, which is society was in debt! and they then transferred the Emmarcipator, which and they be consumed to support the paper; instead of which the abolitionists so, the latter would have come forward and supported the paper; instead of which, they are they had transferred the Emmarcipator, which is supported the paper; instead of which, they are they had transferred the Emmarcipator, which is supported the paper; instead of which, they are they because it was virtually based upon the war prinpping them to Liberia when the germs of
ame implanted in their breasts. Instead
im assistance, however, he was denounced
at to the principles of the government, and
busistendeavoring to overthrow the instibusistendeavoring to overthrow the instibusistendeavoring to the government, and
of its property through the treachery of its own committee is and it was alleged that it was
only to give the slave his freedom. This
sted in almost all the pulpits. (Shame.)
Avis Slavery capuse which had thus a beavoir of the save purpose. The Society endeavored to
get back the paper at any price, but it was refused;
in the Executive Committee at that time, put forth an
address 'to the public,' in which they answered the
pro-Slavery Ministers, and declared that the
American Anti-Slavery Society had nothing to
do with other principles, that the diversity of opinion
the abolition principles, that the diversity of opinion
of the World's Convention, viz., Mr. Remond, Mr.
Garrison, Mr. N. P. Rogers, and a female, Mrs. Mott.

On coming to the Convention, the public of the same purpose. The Society endeavored to
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The Society endeavored to
for the same pu e Anti-Slavery cause which had thus a be-dexisted in America but for ten years, divide that time into four periods:—The among the abolitionists upon religion and politics on coming to the Convention, they found that the was an evidence of their strength, and that 'that spirit of the new organization had crept into Great cause cannot belong to a sect or party which is escause cannot belong to a sect or party which is esternance of the friend of freedom, and sorbed the public mind of the free as well estates. This society brought its power to the American Schwery cause, and sympathized stained the slaveholder. They had negroeit churches, the coloured man was not sit at the Lord's table with the whites, ment be endeavoured to throw off this. But was sent to Librai I. (Shame.) — It appeared that Birney, Colver, and sects and of all parties' (hear.) This document was signed by Elizur Wright, Jun., the corresponding Secretary, and issued by the Executive Committee in 1837: that Committee had position of those whom they then condemned!— (Shame.) The next year, 1838, when the Massachustett Anti-Slavery Society met, for fear of dividing the cause, a resolution was passed, that the abolition of (Shame.) And when Mr. Remond. Mr. Garrison, and Stanton, had already arrived, and prejudiced the mind of the committee had problem. It is appeared that Birney, Colver, and sects and of all parties' (hear.)

Stanton, had already arrived, and prejudiced the mind of the committee had problem whom they condemned!— (Shame.) Stanton, had already arrived, and prejudiced the stanton, had already arrived, and prejudiced the mind of the committee had proper to choose a mong her delegates to be sent to adopt such means as would be best to abolish slavery. Well, America thought be to store a dopt such mind of the committee had prosented her credentials, they said they required delegates to be sent to adopt such the World's Convention'— falsely so called—rejected her? Why? Simply because she was a female! Stanton, had already arrived, and prejudiced the stanton, had alrea ists had in view a single object—the abolition of (Shame.) And when Mr. Remond, Mr.Garrison, and slavery; that to accomplish this, they met on equal Mr. Rogers arrived, finding that one of their co-deleand common ground, requiring no religious or political test, but hailing every friend to abolition as a brother; and that they regretted and repudiated which he, Mr. Collins, and his friend, received from every attempt at organization on sectarian grounds' certain parties in this country. (Hear.) Reports—and so forth. The great object of the pro-Slavery party was to east off the uncompromising Garrison, ican Anti-Slavery Society, simply because it would out when in 1837 the abolitionists were called on to not trample on the constitutional rights of its mem-

woman question. Another would not pull because woman question. Another would not pull because ment and published the paper themselves. About four menths after the establishment of this paper, a new society was formed, (in the fear of God, he would say,) not for the abolition of slavery, but for the abolition of slavery but for the abolition of slavery (Hear, hear.) It put on the antislavery cloak, the more effectually to do its work. Upon the establishment of that society, Mr. Fitch, who was the author of the 'Clerical appeal,' of 1837, made a public confession of his guilt in a letter to Mr. Garrison, who published it in the Liberator. Mr. Fitch was a man who had for three years previous to 1837, labored most effectually for the antislavery cause, and perhaps had done more for it than almost any other individual. (Mr. Collins read the article in the Liberator, and Mr. Fitch's letter. The letter was a full recentation of the opinions put forth in the Clerical Appeal, beautiful the content of the is organization was destroyed, its spirit

The Anti-Slavery Society now began to great and the everal pulpits were opened to the promote among the great and the everal pulpits were opened to the promote among the ment of error.) Now came the fourth speriod of the anti-slavery struggle. In 1839, another attempt was made to divide the abolition ranks, by conciliating pro-slavery on the one hand, and abolition on the other. Another society was organized in hostilitional, that its design was to give them their rights, and implant the principles of letter was a full recantation of the opinions put forth in the Clerical Appeal, and a humble acknowledgment of error.) Now came the fourth speriod of the enti-slavery struggle. In 1839, another attempt was made to divide the abolition ranks, by conciliating pro-slavery on the one hand, and abolition on the other. Another society was organized in hostility to the Massachusetts Society, the Constitution of which ran thus: any person paying to the funds shall be a member; and any person subscribing 15

Annual victims of Christian Slave Trade, 375,000 public mind. In reply, the abolitionists said, if they closed the mouths of these women, whose hearts throbbed for freedom, the very stones would cry out. (Cheers.) The Appeal rebuked the faithful friends of the slave for their fidelity in unmasking clerical time-servers—justified the pro-slavery ministers in standing aloof from the cause, &c. It was written in such a pious strain! all for the glory of God!— (hear, hear, hear)—and the good of men—and it declared that nothing but the glory of God, the good of mankind, and particularly the welfare of the poor slave, prompted them to write it (hear.) This appeal was sustained by certain students in Andover Theological Seminary, of which he, Mr. C. was a member at the time. He was one of the three abolitionists in that Seminary who refused to sign (cheers.) He saw in it, at the moment it was presented to him, the coven foot of slavery (hear and applause.) He reflected, and became convinced that it was a compromise with the slaveholding spirit of proscription. The abolitionists of the country were called together; and he was sorry to say that the Executive Committee of New York took the same position as the crystolic point of the country were called together; and he was sorry to say that the Executive Committee of New York took the same position as the crystolic point of the country were called together; and he was sorry to say that the Executive Committee of New York took the same position as the crystolic point of the fairning were quite different. [In the article in that paper upon the Misses Grimkie, were lecturing, were quite different. [In the article in that paper upon the Misses Grimkie, were lecturing, were quite different. [In the article in that paper upon the Misses Grimkie, were lecturing, were quite different. [In the article in that paper upon the Misses Grimkie, were lecturing, were quite different. [In the article in that paper upon the Misses Grimkie, it was stated that 'these ladies did not go out as agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in decide, they were 10 0 to one against it.

That was the third period. Now, though 1838 passed off quietly, yet just in proportion as the antislavery spirit increased, and in proportion as the cause gathered souls into the garner, the slaveholders saw that their power was in danger. But an- or Orthodox, or Heterodox-in one word, simply be ers saw that their power was in danger. But another attempt was to be made to getrid of Garrison, for whom they would have cared but little, had it not been for the able manner in which he wielded the sword of truth and liberty. (Hear.) He, Mr. Collins, was in Andover in 1838, where there was also a licentiate, to whom a clergyman wrote to this effect: 'Now, you see that Garrison has tremendous influence, and it will never answer to attack him areally to work they wade the whole the same of the sector influence, and it will never answer to attack him openly; we aust make the Society starta new paper as its organ, and get 20 or 30,000 circulated. You come up from A. with 30 or 40 delegates, pledged to go for this paper, and we will show them how 'tis done!' This letter being read to Mr. Collins, he pointed out the marks that it bore of the 'Clerical Appeal' of 1837; his friend analysed it, became convinced of its object, and instantly sounded the toesin of alarm, which was heard from one end of the State to the other. (Hear.) Mr. Garrison's paper. the State to the other. (Hear.) Mr. Garrison's paper, at sea in distress—a boat puts off from the shore to though looked upon somewhat in the light of the their relief, but when within a short distance, and though looked upon somewhat in the light of the organ of the Society, was under his entire control, and it was a terror to despots, whether spiritual or physical. (Cheers.) His paper was called the Liberator. It was artfully pretended that the new and refused to pull another stroke, saying, 'Ah, there paper would not injure the Liberator, but be a kind of John the Baptist or forerunner to it. The proposition was made to the Massachusetts Society, and there was a Quaker or an Unitarian in the boat. Thus they would go on quartelling useful at least the works would go on quartelling useful at least the proposition.

nually subjects to the horrors of Slavery 120,000 And murders 255,000

Annual loss to Africa,

'Even this,' says Mr. Buxton, 'is but part of the total evil. The great evil is, that the Slave Trade itself in Africa is a barrier, excluding every thing which can soften, or enlighten, or civilize, or ele-vate the people of that vast continent. The Slave vate the people of that vast continent. The Slave Trade suppresses all other trade, creates endless insecurity, kindles perpetual war, banishes commerce, knowledge, social improvement, and above all, christianity, from one quarter of the globe, and from 100,000,000 of mankind.

What cared colored men about the names or the what cared colored men about the names or the creeds of their friends? They only wanted their friends to be pointed out, and they would raily round them just as they would round the standard of liberty, to which they were devotedly attached. To show how degenerate the Americans had become, Mr. Remond alluded to Daniel Webster, who was in this country last year, and addressed public meetings of various descriptions. Not many years ago, that man delivered a speech on Plymouth rock, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. [Hear, hear.] He should be glad to point to the principles of the Pilgrim fathers, and to tell this audience that, when they established liberty in one part of the country, slavery was not planted on another; but at the moment the barque engaged in conveying a different kind of cargo, which was nineteen slaves, to the plantations of Virginia. Thus, while the standard of liberty was planting on Plymouth rock, slavery was established livinginia, and to this day had grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the country. [Hear, hear.] It was not impossible that this same gentleman, Daniel Webster, might be very soon in this country, for he concluded that the minister was about ready to make his bow and return home. Daniel Webster might then take his place at the British Court. He would read Webster's sentiments, that the English might endeavor to influence was the same of the present House in reference to that the trand the nature and effect of the present Rule: ter, and the nature and effect of the present Rule: ter, and the nature and effect of the present Rule: ter, and the nature and effect of the present Rule: Early in the session, a motion was submitted by Mr. Wise to adopt the Rules of the last House for endays, and until others should be adopted. Mr. Adams moved an amendment, excepting the 21st Rule. After considerable debate, that amendment was adopted, upon the ayes and nays. The resolution of Mr. Wise to adopt the Rules of the last House, except the Gag, which was stricken out, became the Rules of this House. The word adopting Mr. Adams' amendment—thes, for the third time rejecting the 21st Rule. The question was now pending as to reconsidering the vote adopting the Rules of the last House, as thus amended, without the Gag.

Attention of Mr. Wise to adopt the Rules of the last House for about ready to make his bow and return home. Daniel Webster might then take his place at the British Court. He would read Webster's sentiments, that the English might endeavor to influence even him, when he arrived here. The New York Herald, of the 8th inst., gave the following extract from Daniel Webster's speech at Richmond, Virginia, when he was surrounded by the Southern slave-holders in October last:—

amended, without the Gag. At this stage of the proceedings, a member from the North brought forward a resolution for the limitation of the business of the session, providing, that petitions and papers upon all subjects not particularly referred to in the Message, should, for this session, be considered as objected to, and the question of period to the session of the business of the session.

holders, in October last:—
'I now ask my friends here to read a published 'I now ask my friends here to read a published speech of mine upon this subject, which I delivered in my place in the Senate, in January, 1830. I have nothing to add to what I then said on the subject, nor have I any thing to take back from all that has been said by me on the subject. (Cheers.) But I have one word to say to you, my friends, upon this important topic; and it is to repeat my desire that you will read what I have before spoken, and that you will remember what I now say, that I hold, by the Constitution of the United States, that Congress is absolutely precluded from interfering in any manner, directly or indirectly, with the Institution of Slavery, or with any other State Institution! (Loud cheers, and cries of 'say that again.') Well, I will say it again, and I wish you to remember what I say. I will repeat it, and I wish you to tell it wherever you go; spread it abroad upon the wings of the wind, that Daniel Webster, here, in front of the capitol of Virginia—in the month of October 1840,—with your October sun shining full upon me, in the most hof October 1840,—with your October sun shining full upon me, in the most hof October 1840,—with your October sun shining full upon me, in the limitation of domestic Slavery! (Tremendous cheering, and cries of 'That's two thousand votes for Harrison.')

(Loud groans.) Now, what was to be expected from the religion of the last House be adopted. The Rules of the last House be adopted for House, for further consideration. Thereupon Mr. Rayner moved as a substitute, that the Rules of the last House be adopted. The Rules of the last House be adopted. The Rule and possible the substitute, that the Rules of the last House be adopted. The Rule and possible the substitute, that the Rules of the last House be adopted. The Rule of the limitation of the Business of the session.—

That was still in full force, and Mr. Wise's original motion, as amended by Mr. Adams, leaving out the form the limitation of the limitation of the limitation of the limitation of the limitati

cheering, and cries of 'That's two thousand votes for Harrison.')

(Loud groans.) Now, what was to be expected from the politicians of America? What from her statesmen? Nothing more or less than a perpetuity of that most diabolical system, of which every republican voter ought to call for the extirpation.

The fore states had become completely this session! publican voter ought to call for the extirpation. (Cheers.) The free states had become completely this session!

The free states had become completely this session!

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Wise, as amended by Mr. Adams—the same which without the good feeling of the Southern slaveholder, he could not expect to fill the office which, doubtless, his heart beat high to fill. (Cheers.)

Rules, except the Rule of the 12th of June limiting Mr. Persond also read several extracts from various the havings of the session, which still remained un-Mr. Remond also read several extracts from various publications, to illustrate the treatment of the slave, and the extent to which the accursed system pre-

publications, to illustrate the treatment of the slave, and the extent to which the accursed system prevails in America. His address was listened to with much attention, and at its conclusion he was loudly applauded.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas: He trusted sincerely that any individual present would feel, and he had no doubt he would feel keenly and acutely as himbolication and the respective forms of this House, and now in force, were to be the rules of this House, until otherwise ordered, and for this doubt he would feel keenly and acutely as numbers, and now in force, were to be die leaves self, in reference to the great question now occupying their thoughts—the question of slavery—the want of liberty all over the world. (Cheers.) It mattered not where they travelled, nor of what mattered not where they travelled, nor of what it have read the history, every where they deposed the 21st Rule for this session, that it yielded the want of liberty all over the world. (Cheers,) it exact language. This was mattered not where they travelled, nor of what day, by the Southern ultraists, on the ground that it country they read the history; every where they dropped the 21st Rule for this session, that it yielded would find lacking the great principles of liberty, which would endanger the session, and was a concession to the North which would endanger Southern institutions. No person ever pretended here, nor do I hazard any person ever pretended here, nor do I hazard any person ever pretended here, nor do I hazard any person ever pretended here, nor do I hazard any person ever pretended here, nor do I hazard any person ever pretended here, nor do I hazard any person ever pretended here, nor do I hazard any person ever pretended here. from that country which they always regarded as the land of love and happiness, to bring, not the glad tidings that liberty was there abroad, but, unfortufrom that country which they always regarded as the land of love and happiness, to bring, not the glad tidings that liberty was there abroad, but, unfortunately, tidings that slavery existed in America! (Hear.) They had come here, and he was sorry to think that they should have found individuals in this country lacking sympathy with them in their great efforts. (Hear.) He was sorry that he saw no dissenting minister, or clergyman of the Church of England, or those who had always led the van in the cause of liberty, now present. What could be the cause of liberty may be not that of christian love and liberty—that because others were co-operating with the Society in America on the broad principle of benevolence, differing from them in political or religious sentiment, or moral affections, these should not be allowed to co-operate in this great and good cause. (Hear, hear.) The delegates came and found that there were individuals, who really were the advocates of liberty on the one hand, who would rivet the chains of Slavery and moral thraldom on the other hand. Was this consistent? (No. no.) He said that if there were one broad principle in the sacred scriptures, it was this, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' (Cheers) But this was not done with those who had come from afar to fight in the cause of liberty, and to establish, if possible, the freedom of millions of their lellow-beings. (Hear and applause.) The happiness of millions depended on their exertions; and should this great and good cause suffer loss from sectarian animosity or want of Christian feeling? He hoped the meeting would express its Christian regarded the subscended the meeting would express its Christian regarded the meeting would express its Christian regarded to the business of the season, shall be laid upontable laid upon the business of the season, shall be laid upontable laid. It does not say these papers shall not be received or considered, because they relate to slavery, to a delicate subject—but it says the question o should this great and good cause suffer loss from sectarian animosity or want of Christian feeling? He hoped the meeting would express its Christian sympathy with those gentlemen; and that wherever they went, they would have a sufficiency of friends to countenance them in their mission, and the sympathy of all true English hearts and minds. He would repeat that he regretted they had not the influential men of the town here to shew that they were interested in the object of the mission—a mission—a mission—wiscon which not simply pertained to the happiness of the American man of color, but to the happiness of the House, unless there be some process by which

mr. J. D. Harmer seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor for the use of the Hall having been proposed by Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Cook, of Foundation-street, and adopted, the procing senseted. the meeting separated.

SELECTIONS.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal. The Right of Petition--Letter from Hon. Seth M. Gates.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1840. SIR-I notice, with surprise, that most of the

northern papers, and yours amongst the number, convey the impression that the 21st Rule of the last Congress—called by way of infamous distinction the Garg Rule—has been adopted by the present House. That impression is entirely unfounded.

I submit, with great confidence, in its correctness, the following being statement along in the present.

show how degenerate the Americans had become, Mr. Remond alluded to Daniel Webster, who was in this country last year, and addressed public meetings of various descriptions. Not many years ago, the present House in reference to that matter, and the nature and effect of the present Rule:

Early in the session, a motion was submitted by

erating equally upon abolition and all other petitions on subjects not referred to in the Message. The ultra fanatics of the South saw at a glance,

sion which not simply pertained to the happiness of the American man of color, but to the happiness of the Englishman, the happiness of the Frenchman, the happiness of all men, wherever a human being was living; for he maintained that liberty was essential to our happiness, in proportion as we could appreciate what liberty was. (Much cheering.) He would move—

'That this meeting having attentively listened to the statements made by Messrs. Collins and Remond, with respect to the rise and progress of New Or-

Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachuserts.—Wm. E. Kimball Topsfield;—Mosco Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Manefield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley:—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester 2nd vicinity:—Richard C. French, Fall Ricer;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—Wm. Henderson, Hancetr;—Isaa: A 1stin, Neutuck?:—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worster;—Wm. C. Stone, Waterlown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunt m.

[AF For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column] J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 553.

again until the regular session. We have it not now, and I am quite sure that all reasonable men will justify us in adopting a course to enable the House to get at the business of the country, by postponing the determination of that matter until the next session, when in doing so, we have for the present avoided the invidious Rule of the last House, and

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jus. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
VERMONT.—John Bement, Woodstock :—Rowland T. Robinson, North Exercity of

ost nothing.
The Southern ultarists and their Northern disorganizing allies are chargeable with the delay in business and consumption of time suffered by reason of this discussion already. They have attempted to impose an invidious Rule upon us, which at all ed to impose an invidious Rule upon us, which at all times and under all circumstances we are bound to resist, by veling, if not by talking. They consumed in debate nearly all the time occupied in that way, and when repeatedly voted down, moved reconsiderations, and by the most contradictory changes of votes, unsettled the decisions of the House; while nearly all the whig members from the North were opposed to the 21st Rule, and determined to the last to vote against it. They would not be provoked into a debate at this session, but contented themselves with silent votes.

Noticing that nearly all the papers at the North Noticing that hearly all the papers at the North seem to have fallen into the error, that the 21st Rule was wholly or partially adopted again, I consider it due to the people of the North, as well as their Representatives, that this impression should be corrected, and the facts placed before the country, and I therefore ask those who have made such representations, and are willing to have the facts known, publish this statement, or the substance of it.

I think the following positions can be sustained:

1st. That the 21st Rule of the last House, comnonly called the Gag Rule, is not now a Rule of the present House of Representatives, nor is any part of

2d. That the Rule, and proposition substantially the same, have been five times rejected, and not once

adopted by the present House.

3d. That there is now no Rule existing which can properly be called an aboltion gag, as the old one was called, because the Rule which superseded the one is a Rule for the limitation of business generally, places all petitions and papers foreign to the business of the session on a footing of equality, is different in principle and operation, was adopted for a different reason, and to accomplish a different purpose, although it still prohibits those petitions with others. SETH M. GATES.

From the Salem Register.

Love's Labor Lost.

The following extracts from the Boston papers refer to a case which will interest many of our read-ers. The writ of habeas corpus was sued out, we understand, at the instance of Joshua Upham, of

Salem:

HABEAS CORFUS CASE.—Slaverý preferred.—A colored girl, named Rose, was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court on Saturday, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, sued out in her behalf by those vigilant enemies of slavery, the abolitionists. Ellis Gray Loring and S. E. Sewall, Esquires, represented to the Court, that Rose came on from Mobile as the hired servant of Mrs. Eliza M. Ticknor—that at Mobile she was a slave—that being under 14, she was not adequate to make her election between slavery and freedom—and that therefore the Court ought and freedom—and that therefore the Court ought not to regard any choice she might make, but let her free, willy nilly, on the ground that one who pre-ferred slavery must be incompetent to settle the quostion for herself. The Judge, however, thought fit to examine the

girl as to the inclination of her mind, and she stated t to be her desire to remain with Mrs. Ticknor, and eturn to Mobile, where she should see her brothers

Judge Wilde, expressing the opinion of the Court, Judge Wilde, expressing the opinion of the Court, said, that the girl having made her election, the only question was, whether she was competent to down. It did not seem clear shat she was under fourteen. Her appearance indicated that she must be fifteen or sixteen—and her answers during the examination showed her to be sufficiently intelligent to know what she preferred. But even if she were under fourteen, there was no analogy between the ages ruardian for himself, and the age at which sufficien intelligence may be exercised upon the point now at issue. It was not a question of time, so much as of capacity. And the girl appeared capable of a sound choice, and having exercised it, the Court saw no reason for interfering with her decision. She was therefore ordered to be discharged, and went her way with Mrs. Ticknor, much to the disappoint-ment of those who thought themselve better friends to her than she was to herself, and presenting a spectacle of the triumph of natural affection over deep instinctive impulses to freedom.—Courier.

The Atlas says:

The girl was exam ned by the Judges, and ex-ressed her decided wish to return with Mrs. Tick-ior, by whom she had always been well treated; she said that she was very much attached to Mrs. T's children, and that she wished to go back to Mo-Sie was ordered to be discharged, and upon being asked by Mrs. Ticknor whether she would go with her, she took up her bundle, and left the Court-

ouse with her. The abolitionists appeared to be much disappoint ed and surprised at the above decision. They would probably say that any one who chooses slave-

would probably say that any one who choose stave-ty rather than liberty is incompetent to decide. But there is nothing in the law which can prevent any one from going to the South, and making a slave of one from going to the South, and making a slave of himself, if he wishes to do so, and is of legal capacity. Rose has probably as much mind now as she will have when she is thirty or forty years old. All the circumstances upon both sides were fairly presented to her, and her decision was based upon a full understanding of the facts of the case. One colored person attempted to induce her to remain, by depicting to her the horrors of slavery, but with-The girl above alluded to, came to this city last

year with Mrs. Ticknor, who is a native of Salem, and whose custom it is to spend a few weeks of every warm season with her mother and other friends residing here. During her previous visit, an attempt was made to obtain forcible possession of Rose, and prevent her returning to Mobile. Being on her way thither with Mrs. Ticknor, having been put into a separate car, on the Eastern rail-road, she put into a separate car, on the Eastern rail-road, she was missed on arriving at Boston, and could not be found for some time. It finally appeared that she had been seized by a colored man, and locked up in some place near by, against her wishes; and when discovered, was in great distress, and much terrified from fear of being separated from her mistress and friends. Her anguish was so excessive when separated, and her joy so great on again finding Mrs. T., that she was permitted to proceed without further trouble. Rose has never forgotten the fright she experienced on that occasion, nor forgiven the black man who has haunted her imagination ever since, and whom, she insists, she has once at least seen during her present visit, beckoning her to approach during her present visit, beckoning her to approach him. Poor Rose has had but little peace here from fear of being again forcibly seized and hurried away ment it would seem could prevail on her to part with them. The husband of Mrs. Ticknor, who is not now here, is a native of Massachusetts as well as the lady herself, and does, we venture to say, treat Rose as tenderly, and would resist any injury done to her, while under his charge, as strongly as any of those gentlemen who have made themselves so kindthose gentlemen who have made themselves so kindly officious in this business. Would it not be as well for them, when next they take so strong an interest in other people's affairs, to ascertain first the wishes of the object of their sympathy?

True Spirit of Slavery.

True Spirit of Slavery.

A Mr. C. S. Griffing of this State, gives the following account, in Zion's Watchman, of a slave-holder towards his slaves. The narrator says, 'He is accounted one of the best in the country, yet he treats his slaves with unnecessary severity.' The person who relates these things was eye-witness to what he states.

It is another strong proof of the wickedness by

It is another strong proof of the wickedness, hy pocrisy and hard-heartedness of slaveholders, many of whom make the loudest professions of democracy and Christianity. When such demons rule, 'the peo-

ple mourn.'
This is but an isolated instance of the cruelty and inhumanity of slaveholders: but one out of the millions of their 'peccadilloes.' Yet there are those among us who are the debased servants of just such monsters, who obsequiously do their hidding in getting up and carrying on mobs for the suppre the freedom of speech, or for the punishment of one who does an act of benevolence.—Ohio Aurora.

'One of the slaves, having incurred the displeasure of the overseer, he prepared himself, and went where the negro was at work, with the intention of whipping him. The slave, knowing his barbarity, resisted, caught a pitchfork that lay near him. This prevented the whipping for that time, and the negro ran away; but in a few days returned, and took his place with others at work on the plantation. The demoniac disposition of the overseer, however, was not satisfied; he thirsted for human blood; and, at the first opportunity, he caught, and proceed glut his vengeance on the miserable victim of his cruelty. First his feet were tied with a strong cord and he was placed upon a hogshead, and the cord passed around the same, and again fastened around his neck, thus drawing as near as possible his head and feet together. His back was divested of its scanty clothing, and the torturing lash applied until the flesh was literally whipped from the boiles. The blood flowed freely from the wounds, covering the nogshead, and more than a gallon was believed to have run upon the ground. His cries and groans were piteous indeed, yet failed to affect the heart of the infamous being who pited the lash until he feared nature would bear no more. To prevent mortification, and assist in healing, sait was sprinkled or the lacerated parts, which produced more exquisite suffering than even the lash had done. Faint and from the loss of blood, he begged his tor mentors to give him a cup of water. Standing near was a vessel partly filled with tar and fifthy grease, such as was used upon the axles of carts; a few days previous it had rained, and in this vessel was caught a little rain water. This was offere him, and, loathsome as it was, he drank it with greavidity. He was then unbound and carried to h quarters, where he lay a number of days, unable to walk or stand erect. Three days after he was whipped, the overseer procured some oak twigs, cut the ends square, and tied them together like a broom! went to the poor sufferer, whose back had begun to heal, and with it swept, or rather scraped, the incrustation from the sores. Three times was this operation repeated, giving a sufficient length of ti between each for incrustation to take place. slave, believing his master would not approve such cruel treatment, as soon as he was able, crawled to him and rehearsed his sufferings. But he received no redress, no pity. The master approved the conduct of his overseer; yea, more, he again whipped the slave for troubling him with his complaints. He returned to his task, to brood over his wrongs in s lence, and suffer and toil until released by death.'

> From the Boston Daily Times. David Ruggles.

Mr. Editor: Sir-I read with satisfaction your marks upon the infamous decision of the dough-faced Court which dared to degrade the dignity and pollute the robes of justice by acting as the dirty pan der to a rich and soulless corporation. I have look ed with reverence to the statues of Massachusetts, as to a sanctuary where no unworthy influences coul vail .- where the rich and the poor, the proud and prevail,—where the rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, might come with equal confidence and find an equal measure of justice; and I regret that this high confidence in the impartial justice of our Commonwealth should be impaired by a single instance of corruption and gross perversion of right, even in the meanest of our Courts,—but when such cases of iniquity do occur, it is proper that they should be spread before the public and receive

righteous rebuke.

One of the Grecian sages pronounced that government the most perfect, in which an injury inflicted upon the humblest citizen was regarded as an insult to the whole community. Our own laws are founded on the same principle, and it is the busines lated in favor of wealth or power, or respectability of any sort; for it is by degrees that the fountain o justice becomes poisoned, and its purity can be pre-served only by guarding it with jealous care from the slightest infusion of wrong, under whatever tence. It is an aggravation to the wrong to pleathat the sufferer is a person of insignificance—ipoore-or ignorant—or of inferior understanding—even black. True justice is bund to all these circumstantials. cumstances, and if she makes any distinction, it is to protect the rights of that class of the community rhose poverty, or weakness, or color, renders then more frequently the victims of oppression.

I would beg to state, with regard to Mr. Ruggles,

o, ON ACCOUNT OF HIS COLOR, was ejected from the cars, and abused and robbed without rode he is not an 'insolent negro,' but a well educated of gentlemanly appearance and manners, and of a zeal in behalf of his race which would be sidered praiseworthy in a white man. It is this zeal which has led him to put himself forward in vindication of what he conceives to be the rights of his race by which he has suffered much persecution and in py which he has somered inden persecution and mi-jury of various kinds, which he has borne with the spirit of a martyr. That he possesses talents of no common order is easily proved to those who will ex-amine the pages of the 'Mirror of Liberty,' a New-York magazine of a high order, of which he is the sole editor. With such a man I cannot but sympa-thics and I sense but fail indignation when the thize, and I cannot but feel indignation when justice of Massachusetts is perverted to do wrong, or to support the minions of a wealthy cor-poration in acts of oppression and insult toward him. I am happy to see that a public Soiree is to be giv-en in behalf of Mr. Ruggles, on Monday evening, and I shall certainly go to render my tribute of spect to a worthy and an injured fellow citizen.

From the Congregational Observer. Resolutions of the Monadnock Association

Whereas, nearly one sixth portion of the inhabitants of this nation are held in slavery by their fellow-men; and whereas, oppression is forbidden by God, and his judgments are denounced on oppressors; and whereas it is the special duty of Zion's watchmen to give warning at the approach of evil, and 'in any wise to rebuke their neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him;' and whereas we have learned whbor, and not with pain, that several churches and ecclesiastical dies in the South, instead of laboring to remove this evil from among them, have attempted to justi fy it by the word of God, notwithstanding they must know that it has slready been the means of with-holding the Bible from the slave, and degrading him to a state of heathen ignorance; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That as individuals and as an ass ciation we feel called upon to lift up our voice against this state of things, lest we may be supposed by our silence or indifference to con

ilence or indifference to countenance it.

2. That in the opinion of this Association, no m has the right to enslave, or hold and treat another as property; but that the practice as it exists in this land is a heinous sin against God, which like all ther sins ought to be immediately repented of and

3. That it is derogatory to the character of christian and a man; and that we earnestly entreat all who are involved therein seriously to reflect on their position, and to let the oppressed go free.

4. That we regard immediate emancipation to be both the duty of the master and the right of the slave, safe, practicable, and for the best interest 5. That we regard it the bounden duty of eccle siastical bodies in the free states to bear a solemn

sony against slavery in our land, and to labor Southern Christians in relation to their conduct as slaveholders. earnestly and affectionately rec mend to sister Associations, and the churches unde

our charge, to take this subject into prayerful con-sideration, and adopt all Christian measures for the removal of slavery from the church and the world. 7. That we approve of the resolutions which the General Association have from time to time expressed; and would suggest the propriety of remonstra-tion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church within the United States, and with the Ecclesiastical bodies under their care, upon the impro priety of tolerating such evils as grow out of this

system of oppress Attest: Z. S. BARSTOW, Clerk. Stoddard, May 19, 1841.

SCOTLAND.

Spirit of Scottish Women ! Extracts from a pamphlet published in Glasgow entitled An Appeal to the Ladies of Great Britain, the ship necessarily in behalf of the American Slave, by the Committ of the Glasgow Female Anti-Slavery Society."

olition of slavery; and the committee regard the party badge, or sectarian distinction, and who will, United States of America as being, for the present, it is confidently hoped, follow the cause of the slave the most important fiel of labor, and would earnest ly seek your co-operation to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of that noble and intrepid band of abolitionists in America, who, from the commencement of their enterprise, have maintained the integrity of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution, through cvi and the control of their original constitution control or control of the contr report, fynch law, and proscription, and who, apon Freedom's altar, have laid down their purse, their reputation, and their lives—that noble hand who, at their woment, for resisting the will encroachies very moment, for resisting the will encroachies the purity of in us be criminal, and indifference make us a party. their principles, are branded with every unholy and against them? Ought we, can we be indiffer ous epithet, and by those, too, who shoe the first, as watchmen upon the walls of Zion, to sympathise with the enslaved and his oppressed ad-

ympathise with the ensured and ms oppressed advocate—by those too, the Committee regret to say, who are, nominally, the negro's friends.

The Committee would briefly allude to the great macess which has followed the labors of the America. ican abolitionists—a success which, if not well au-thenticated, would almost stagger their credulity success which should encourage us to strengthen the hands of those who, upon their own soil, with slavery in their midst, are pouring out their life's blood upon the shrine of freedom. Within ten Within ten years, a feeling and sympathy have been kindled in which, if properly encouraged by us, will never cease to agitate that guilty land, till the manacles slave. Ten years since, when that bold, eloquent, and indefatigable advocate for impartial freedom, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, first published the doctrine that slavery was a sin under all circumstances. and therefore ought to be immediately abolished, both his doctrines and himself were treated with supreme contempt by all classes; but as his views began to acquire strength and power by investiga-tion, thousands gathered around his standard. Soon persecutions, the most bitter, malignant, and unre-lenting, were brought to bear upon the preachers of this 'new doctrine,' which was by ministers, profes-The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church.' Emphatically it may be affirmed, they increased by opposition—they triumphed by defeat. In consequence of the incessant agitation of this question on the part of the abolitionists, public opinome so modified upon this subject, the principles of abolitionists are now treated with more moderation than formerly. Legislators have spoken out-ehurches are tardily taking the question nto examination-clergymen are embracing the principles, more or less modified, according to the atitude and longitude of their different lo The cause is partially advocated by a very small portion of the press. The prejudice against color is fast falling into disrepute. Anti-slavery associations and periodicals are rapidly multiplying. Notwithstanding all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all that has already been account of the standing all the sta

ed, a vast amount of toil must yet be expended, be-fore that system which is completely interwoven in-to all the social, civil, political and religious frame-

work of society in America, can be exterminated. Ere it can be brought about, a moral revolution must be effected. The sooner the traffic in human

flesh is made a crime of the deepest dye, the sooner

will this desirable work be accomplished. The power of the gaspel must be brought particularly to bear upon this question. It is not reasonable to ex-

pect that a system, hallowed by usage, of long stand-

ing, as is American slavery, would allow itself to be assaulted, without inflicting, if possible, upon its antagonists, the wounds of death. This may serve antagonists, the wounds of death. as a key to the opposition which the abolit The Committee do not consider it necessary to enter into the minutiæ of the great sufferings which the friends of the negro in America have been called to endure. No association, since the days of the early Christians, has labored with more zeal, made greater sacrifices, and endured their tri-als with more of a christian and martyr spirit, than the anti-slavery people in the United States. Their from their open and direct opponents, which they from year to year have endured, can bear no comparison with those trials arising from revolt within their ranks. Gladly would the Committee let the question of the American divisions pass unnoticed, they felt, that, by so doing, they could faithfully discharge their obligations to the cause in which they are engaged; but their duty to 3,000,000 of enslaved negroes in America—to their despised and traduced advocates—to the cause of emancipation universally, will not permit them to be Knowing as they do, the facts of the case, it would peace. The minutize of an apparation is always painful. The cause of separation between our American friends, is by no peace. The minutize of an apparently personal strife a personal affair; though it has been, too evidently, the design of many to make it appear so. The question, when disencumbered of all the rubbish which has been thrown upon it, will be found to be ing resolutions passed by the Anti-Slavery Conventions. one of principle—a principle too, which is vital to the success of our enterprise. It will be found to be this: shall the holding of man as property every where and under all circumstances. where, and under all circumstances, be considered sinful? Though this point has been craftily ob-

compromising adherence to this principle which portant benefit from his manly and unflinching ad

would feel the affection that becometh us

For a society professedly organized for the abolition of slavery, thus gratuitously to apologise for slaveholders, and thus reconcile man-stealing and Christianity, has undermined the ground-work upon which this superstructure was to be based. The original anti-slavery principle, which the seceders are gradually laying aside, has been the fulcrum upon which the anti-slavery lever has rested. The danger which now threatens all that is pure, all that is vital to their cause, is two-fold—opposition without, and sedition within. The unfinished ship, as she rests upon the stocks, with her ribs exposed, For a society professedly organized for the abolias she rests upon the stocks, with her ribs exposed, and without symmetry, form, or concliness, offers no reward to bootless marauders, who prowl for prey; she is only a fit object for the passing boys to exercise their skill in throwing stones. But when the least of the passing boys to exercise their skill in throwing stones. But when one in an Irish counties, three in Scotch counties, and one in an Irish county.—Chronicle. she is launched—her hull completed—her spars and rigging fitted—her hold stowed with a valuable cargo—her canvass spread—her pendants floating, and colors flying, and with her commanding, lofty, and subtime appearance, is sailing upon the bosom of the ocean before the breeze of heaver; it is then children were fatally wounded, out of eleven, that she becomes an object worth capturing by pi-rates without, or by mutineers within. So it is with the anti-slavery cause in America, which, from its commencement, has been opposed by every religious sect, and, by turns, made the football of every political party. But now since public opinion has be-come so modified upon this question, that every one is compelled, however opposed to them in his own June. is compelled, however opposed to them in his own mind, to assent to one or all of its principles. Now since the abolition ship is launched, well rigged and fitted, well officered, manned, and stored with a

rich and valuable cargo; her sails spread, and her

pirates and political buccaneers; but she is too well her. They have recourse to stratagem. Mutiny on board is encouraged. While those who are true to their original objects are fighting in self-defence, the ship necessarily becomes more exposed to the attacks of enemies without. Thus it is with the anti-slavery cause, now exposed and attacked of all sides. Thus it is with Garrison and his faithful It must be conceded that the most effectual band, who, by the irresistible affinity of principle, nethod of abolishing the slave trade, is the total abhave joined the ranks of freedom, repuditing every liting of slavery; and the committee regard the party badge, or sectarian distinction, and who will, through flood and fire. Bravely have they contend

'Tempt them with bribes, 'twill be in vain; Try them with fire, you'll find them true'

Since every flap of England's flag Proclaims that all around are free, From 'farthest Ind' to each blue craz That beetles o'er the western sea?'

A few abolitionists, who once upheld the hands Mr. Garrison while he battled the Moloch of seceded from the original American Anti-Slavery Society, and are now actively seeking to destroy both his influence and that of the original Societies on both sides of the Atlantic. From an ex amination of the writings of the Seceders, the Committee with difficulty find any two individuals who the hearts of the American people on this question, high, if properly encouraged by us, will never ease to agitate that guilty land, till the manacles hall be riven from the limbs of every American of Mr. Garrison upon the priesthood, and his opposition. of Mr. Garrison upon the priesthood, and his opposition to the Sabbath, the Church, and the Ordinan ces; another brings up infidelity and a long catactions, almost as multifari logue of other obis after a full and impartial investigation of both sides of this painful subject, are free to declare that it is their deliberate conviction, that Mr. Garrison, and the friends of the American Society, have not given the least occasion for the unhappy division now exists on the other side of the Atlantic. e Atlantic. Their only crime appears to be this: they have unflinch this 'new doctrine,' which was by ministers, professors of religion, and politicians, denounced unchristian, inhuman, unconstitutional, and jacobinical. As the persecution increased, their numbers multiplied, with them it may be said, as of the early Christians, theless, they cannot, in this connection, omit to express their entire confidence in the christian character, disinterestedness, and integrity of the great apostle of American freedom, William Lloyd Gar rison; and cannot view the subtle and malignant attempts made by professed abolitionists, to blast his anti-slavery influence upon both sides of the Atlantic, but with indignation. We would advise all. such attacks may fall, to give them the consideration only, of settled opponents. The Committee have felt called upon to make these in which his private opinions have been, by the Seceders, mixed up with the American Anti-Sla

ry Society. No one will think the Committee too severe, who will carefully read 'RIGHT AND WRONG among American Abolitionists'—Miss Martineau's 'Martyr Age in America;' and the four numbers of Mrs. Chapman's 'Right and Wrong in Boston.' These, particularly the first, they would recommend to the candid perusal of every friend of the slave. It gives a brief and succinct history of the rise and progress of the Emancipation struggle from the first, and shows how one abolitionist after another, become weary in the cause, has left the ranks; and ho those who are now seeking the overthrow of Garrison and his corps of untiring and unflinching friends, have changed their views.

The Committee would say a few words, now that

the subject of the American divisions are under consideration, as regards the question of woman's rights, to which it is confidently asserted by some, e American Society and its auxiliaries are munitted. While 'Old Organization' (for this is the term by which the original abolitionists are de signated) rejoices in the co-operation of every one who will aid in the destruction of slavery) it refuses to give any opinion on this or any other extraneous question. It does not feel at liberty to put a gag into the mouth of any one. This certainly be transcending the bounds of its appropriate Who could be accuratelling and so lost to the ties inflicted upon our race, as to silence the Misser Grimke as they poured forth the eloquence of their Grinke as they poured to the the chapter of the souls to awaken guilty New England to its duty on this question? What woman, reflecting that nearly one and a half millions of our sex are writhing in chains, could throw a straw in the way of the effective pleadings of Abby Kelley, Maria W, Chapman,

or other of our American sisters? Can we behold unheeding, Life's holiest feelings crush'd?
When woman's heart is bleeding,
Shall woman's voice be hush'd?

From the London Non-Conformist of June 23. American Anti-Slavey Movements We beg to direct the attention of our readers to a great impediment to the progress of the principle of truth, that differences of on nion on other subjects sintul? Though this point has been craftily obscured, by the frightful question of 'women's rights,' &c., yet the Committee are convinced, that every one upon a close and careful review of the whole subject, with an unbiassed mind, will find that this is, emphatically, the question. It has been the uncompromising adherence to this principle which has made the throne of slavery to quake and tremble. It was this principle which forced legions of its advocates to flock to its rescue. It was this principle which caused a reward of \$5000 to be offered, by one of the slaveholding republics, for the apprehension of Mr. Garrison. It was this principle which roused an indignant and engaged populate. apprehension of Mr. Garrison. It was this principle which roused an indignant and enraged populace to hunt the abolitionists as the game of the forest. Recognise men to be christians who hold slaves, and who are thus sustaining a system which impiously violates every precept in the decalogue, and they, in return, will allow you to condemn that system as loud and as long as you please; because an admission has been made which will fortify their clearly appropriate to charge a conventional concession to wrong with any sympathy with the wrong which it attempts to shield, constitutes the unpardonable sin against artificial society. We are sorry to believe that these things live on the other side of the Atlantic. Such twists of society will, we confidently hope, be one day set straight. Meanwhile, however, we desire to publish anew our maxim, if it be not already sufficiently understood, that we readily co-operate with all men, whom we have reason to be live straight. conscience against every argument, however forci- all men, whom we have reason to believe sincere, in onscience against every argument, however forci-le and pointed.

In the last 'Free American,' the official organ of who refuse to unite with men in carrying out a prin In the last 'Free American,' the official organ of the seceding party in New-England, the Committee find the following sentences, which they extract from an editorial article in that paper:— That there are now some real followers of Christ, who hold slaves, (!) we have no manner of doubt (!!) and for

The Great Western made her homeward trip in 1

in the English counties, three in Scotch counties, and one in an Irish county.—Chronicle.

A fellow named Morgan, at Waterford, fired three charges of slugs among some children who wer shouling 'down with the tories' before his door, do heaven; it is then children were fatally wounded, out of eleven, wi were hit. Morgan was fully com

The Queen of Hanover died on the 26th of June The King had dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, for its stubborn resistance to his projects.

Galignani's Messenger says that Madame Catalini is not dead. She was in excellent health on the

The Rev William Dawson, a well kn popular clergyman, belonging to the Wesleyan Meth-odist Church, died suddenly on the 30th June; he was in the 68th year of his age. symmetry and beauty discovered; her prow point-ing to the port of freedom, and plowing through the waters of public sentiment—now it is, that she becomes an object worthy of capture by sectarian The Sovereigns of Spain, Portugal, Great Britain and Turkey, are all under 23 years of age; and the three former are females.

Proceedings of the Quarterly Meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society. [CONTINUED.] AFTERNOON SESSION.

[Reported for the Liberator.]

MR. PILLSBURY. I advocate this amendment beanti-slavery influence and efforts. I wish the world to all eternity. They are not few, if they will com to know that we mean what we say, and therefore I down to simple truth, but enough to affect the des But when Christianity began to enlighten them, saw it. The island stood—they could not help seeing that, too. So it will be with regard to coming out from these pro-slavery, anti-christian churches. Let whoever does so, do it in the sight of all his ellow-men. It will then be noticed by all, that no pestilence or destruction follows. We have seen the good results of this course in New-Hampshire, and I hope we shall have them here. Mr. Guild of Worcester said it was no trifling

hing to be a consistent abolitionist. When a resolution similar to this was brought up in Wrentham, I did not feel as if I, being a Methodist, could act I felt it my duty to speak to my minister, and to tell-him that I could not support him to do as he told me and warming, there was no trouble—every thing I did was done without giving offence, or producing any effect for the better. But no sooner had I taken this step, than I found it was like letting out a rattle-snake. Church and minister were all stirred up in opposition to the cause. My influence they delared was gone. Was it so? Why then such an willing I should have as much of an it as I close if I would have keep it to clared was gone. Was it so? Why then such an outery of 'Infidel'.—'Stop him?' The fact was, I had just began to make any little influence I had, felt. I found it was a great trial to carry out principle faithfully.' So did my companion too, but there was no other way, with so clear convictions as prince were. Since then I have felt it to he my duty. mine were. Since then, I have felt it to be my duty go out and speak to the people of the true nature pristianity, and the pro-slavery character of the churches and ministers whom they are supporting churches and ministers who have struck hands with the slaveholders-who discipline the abolitionists, and who yet call themselves the church and minis who proclaimed deliverance to tive, and the opening of the prison doors to those who are bound. I soon found there was no place to be had for a meeting. But a few brothers and sisters owned a tent, and we pitched it in the forest, and met from Sunday to Sunday. What was the consequence? (My 'influence was entirely gone,' mind you!) The consequence was, that the minister cried out, 'we most stop him,' and 'that tent must come down!' and then the further consequence was, that the tent was carried off. Where, we never could find out, and we were left with the canopy of heaven for a tent, and, bless the Lord, it is a good

When I was making up my mind upon this subject, and trying to ascertain my duty, I placed my-self in the slave's stead. I appealed as a slave to the church and to the ministry. They were dumb, I asked myself— Is this the church and ministry of asked myself—Is this the church and ministry of Christ! No! No! was the answer of my soul.— And we have got to go further than this, bether and sisters. Are we willing to come out from the fashions of the world? Do we care for the good of mankind more than we do for fashion and popularity.

Am I ready to forsake all that I have for the regenmankind more than we do for fashion and po act out the truth.

MR. RICHARDS, of Andover, enquired what would be the duty of a teacher connected in many ways lost to my child's mind, says one. So my with the pro-slavery influences of the country. cerned, and to have his place of worship in his own room; but would it be exerting a good influence on the youth under his care?

Dea THAYER of Braintree. The more we look through with even, to those who wish these solutions to go into effect. Let us be firmly settled in our own minds. and not pay. ought to go forward at once, sink or swim; live or die.

We ought to consider well every thing before we act. Suppose a member has a large family of children. By this proceeding, the doors of the Sabbath School will be closed to their instruction. Another thing. It is said, 'Blessed are the peace makers.' But we shall in this be called peace-destroyers. We have now indeed something to think of. If any should not now feel determined to take this step, the door is always open, and they can follow hereaf-

A GENTLEMAN from Walpole, (whose name could not be ascertained,) said that he should not oppose the resolutions, though he could not say he was prepared to adopt them. Something, it was plain, must be done, though he was not prepared to say what.—
He hardly knew what way to turn when this subject he will make the control of the con He hardly knew what way to turn when this subject pressed itself upon his consideration. One thing was clear—we should never leave our respective churches till we had done our duty faithfully in them. He had begun, and perhaps by the next quarterly restricted the subject of t meeting might see reason to adopt the resolutions.—
He meant to bring the subject directly up before his church, in order to give them a fair trial. If it was fruitless, then he should see his way clearer to withght see reason to adopt the reso fruitless, then he should see his way clearer to with-draw. He had already drawn up a little paper, in draw. He had already drawn up a little paper, in which he had told his church that he was reflecting upon the subject, and considering what was his duty: remained to agitate it among them.

MR. DAY of Walpole. I want to say one word to the brother who asks whether it would have a had minuence on the youth of his charge. I say no. It chered by his all-pervading light. But something would make them as unwilling to be in connection with slavery as he is himself. Some of the brethren seen to think they must give up public worship.—
Why, have they any thing to hinder them from assembling for worship whenever they please? Once in three months, the Christian Society in Walpole meets; and within the last three months, the church there has excommunicated three of its members, as much and obscure hamlet. In the State-house—in the court-house—in the private-dwelling—in the church of every denomination—in the caucus room, and at the ballot-box—go where we may, we and as many of its members have excommunicated the church. When the first Anti-Slavery Society are do firon. Hence it is plain, we cannot labor to abolish it, without taking up a very heavy cross. It sale of humanity, of are they not? The Pressylv-is it to oppose all these movements, and throw ob-stacles in the way of a man who does think it is his place to preach them? I want to hear from all of you how it is with you in regard to the cause. With us, the meeting-house and vestry are both shut, and such abolitionists as are mechanics lose their employment, as their converse wet, their world all its to the these netities! their employment, as their opposers get their work scorned to listen to those petitions!

This was the old school. The new is not much

we were aware her character demanded such a step. It was hard, but he believed it was duty. I do (said Mr. C.) look upon the church, in the attitude in which she now stands, with her sword drawn against freedom and justice, as the greatest obstacle to re-form. I am not afraid of the church destroying my influence. It is the fears he has of the influence of those who have proclaimed her pro-slavery characcause I would have something done to open the those who have proclaimed her pro-slavery characters of the abolitionists to their true position. I do it, because some of your best abolitionists in this been for the fear the Jews had of his influence, our State, not being connected with chirches, have not had the importance of the nature of leaving a pro-slavery church so much before their minds. It is fluence is felt, in the vain hope of destroying that true that you have some sterling abolitionists in the churches:—I would have something done to open their eyes. Though good and rue, they are in a pro-slavery position; a position that they will not remain in when they perceive that it mullifies their good influence will tell to the happiness of millions. to know that we mean what we say, and therefore I down to simple truth, but enough to affect the desproposed the amendment trusting that action would follow more certainly upon the passage of the resolution, if so amended. In taking such action, we ought to do it openly. An opinion once prevailed in the Sandwich Islands, that if a man should eat who, in an anti-slavery town, were reluctantly with the opinion of the whole land, even in this generation. The higher position they take, the more they will be obliged to mount 10. I have seen men who, in an anti-slavery town, were reluctantly with nessing the efforts of abolitionists, that would, upon island. It was one of their superstitions to think so, being removed to a pro-slavery town, actually take But when Caristianity began to enlighten them, an anti-slavery position. They had been modified man after man overleaped the bounds that supersti-tion had set, and all the islanders looked on and saw it. The island stood—they could not help see-light that their will and knowledge, by the ex-hibition of truth. Now, you who have this power, saw it. The island stood—they could not help see-light that their will the community look and

some of us had not done our duty heretofore, and so the subject was not clear to us. His mind was in a state of doubt. He had been in the church 40 years. When he first entered, he thought her very pure. He had altered his mind. So of the laws of the land. He had thought them sacred almost. He did not think so now. But if he should sunder his connection with the church, it would affect not him up to it. Conference might send a pro-slavery minister. By acting up to the resolution, I should not be able to pay or hear him, and the consequence would be, that I should be expelled. I could not then see my way clear to do right, irrespective of property of the Sabbath school? Then would be, that I should be expelled. I could not then see my way clear to do right, irrespective of often agitated the subject of slavery in our church. consequences. But at the last meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I saw more clearly. I felt it without the privilege of the Sabbath school? I have often agitated the subject of slavery in our church. I sometimes are looked dark. Our minister is good as far as he goes, I felt it we duty to seek to any minister seek. have heard him say, he was not opposed. the church disapproved. I keep telling the church their duty, but what to do next I know he would do, invite a pro-slavery minister to his pulpit. Till then, though I was an abolitionist, and dark to look forward, and dark to look back. Relidad, as I thought, been faithful in remonstrances gion is the only thing needful, and I pray we may and warning, there was no trouble—every thing I so act as to honor it. I do think there are many in the cause who have not been born again, but the ought to go by principles, and not by men. In our They find it an irksome subject. They would be willing I should have as much of an abolition spir-

MR. FORD of Abington thought that it might be

MR. GUILD. I sympathise with my brother's feelings of pain at the idea of a separation from his church, but not with his doubts. He speaks of the idea of a separation from hi privileges of instruction in the Sabbath school. But s it a hallowed instruction? Has it a hallowed influence on his children's minds? Remember it is instruction given by those, to whom this great sub-ject of the claims and duties of christianity is irksome. I have a brother who was superintendent of the Sabbath school in Walpole. He talked to the children of the dreadful fate of the poor little slave children at the South. He taught them their duty on the subject, till it appeared that such a course displeased Mrs. Bigelow. He stopped—and has now fallen into the army of new organization. We made an exertion to secure good instruction after that, and got a Sunday school of 15 together. My boy 'influence was entirely gone, came home rejoicing. I was delighted with the in sequence was, that the minispro-slavery for it.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. When I have remarked the conduct of Northern men, and the ease with which they become slaveholders on being tempted, I have been of opinion that their course is to be attributed to the bad influence of just such Sunday school ed-ucation as this. The fathers and mothers of the present generation are perhaps answerable for much of the evil that exists, in having left their children to

I listened to brother Collins's argument; bu I prefer to put it on another ground. Money is a talent: influence is a talent. Does God give any man either, to be employed in sustaining a pro-slavery institution which does but usurp the name it bears? 'My children will be benefitted,' says one. Suppose eration of a world groaning in wickedness? We must go on, and not go back. We must not leave our holy station. When new organization did it, pro-slavery applauded. No! we must preach and pro-slavery applauded. No! we must preach and pro-slavery applauded. We may have fancied thus institutions or scale of the station of it true; have you a right to benefit your children a such a frightful expense to the children of others these institutions a cordial to our spirits. Have we a right to continue them when we find them a poi-But the influence of a great congregation is ng to make the sacrifice required spirit and in life. A friend asks, whether the influ

greater faithfulness is called for from you, both in by the resolutions, as far as he was personally con-cerned, and to have his place of worship in his own nunity: and it will take th youths from him: and there ends his responsibility. He has no right to uphold that which he knows to om him; and the at it, the more we see that this business is of the last importance to the cause—to this region of country—to the world. It will be a great trial to go evil to prevent evil. I ask my venerable friend in mito effect. Let us be firmly settled in our minds. it is better not to vow, than to you not pay. Every one who adopts these resolutions it to go forward at once, sink or swim line and the same and th would you cease to support Christianity?' men will ask in sudden alarm. They may call Christianity the influence of a church which is in full communion with slavery—every link perfect which connects it with the system. It is not the Christianity which I wish to see prevail. The principle question I ask myself is, shall I sustain an institution which is doing harm to Christianity? We call upon men for political fidelity:—shall we do this, and not demand christian fidelity too? With the man of popish prejudices—the man who is ignoran of the principles of the reformation—the man who has but heard of the puritans, it might indeed be necessary to argue this question. But the man who stands on the New England platform sees all its pearings, and with him there is no need of argument need call to mind what he should mind what slavery is, and his duty will becom

Mr. GARRISON rose, laboring under a severe cold I am thankful, he said, that I have voice enough left to say, 'Liberty for a'll mankind!' Every voice that utters that sentiment, does something for the human race, however feeble it may be. We are to the brother who asks whether it would have a bad influence on the youth of his charge. I say no. It cheered by his all pervading light. But something was formed there, it had 12 members. Soon they abolish it, without taking up a very heavy cross. It increased to 75 nominal members. New organization reduced them to 25, but these are the right sort make the attempt. My venerable friend spoke of -true abolitionists. The minister, the Rev. Asahel Bigelow, calls himself an abolitionist; but he refuses to read notices, and the church is influenced one of spirit we are of. I think I am prepared in by the same feelings, and yet they call themselves spirit, and ready to meet the consequences of doing abolitionists. Most of the abolitionists there are not members of the church. The minister told me he whether the facts of the case will bear us out in the did not think it was the place of ministers to preach temperance, anti-slavery, non-resistance, &c. Why, what in the name of common sense is their place?

Mr. Collins wished to hear from those who better. It is on the side of the soul-buyers. How still held on to their corrupt churches. They were perhaps holding back under the doubt, whether a the South. I know that individuals have remonstrafree statement of their feelings and their objections might not subject them to the charge of cowardice and pro-slavery. He thought those who had already come out, would be more tolerant than to prefer such a charge against those who were yet weighing the matter in their minds. He, for one, knew how hard it was to renounce our charch, even though ted-I know that local associations have petitioned

others. It has given the right hand of felle that progeny of hell, the Colonization Soc completes its guilt by declaring that the t of colored church members shall be inadm slaveholding States! How Indicrous, and horrible is this! Here is one recogn ed by Christ—a child of God—a mer priesthood-and yet his evidence is ref white person, lest it should have a a white person, lest it should have a unchattelize his race! As for the Societ the fathers did well, but the sons have Society to take a pro-slavery position, holders are satisfied with it. They do discipline permits or forbids the holding wish to know, who are again They only and they know that all s on their side.

Now what is the position of those who remain in connection with the which is on the side of slavery? Lo fruit of slavery, and it will furnish decision. Slavery refuses to recog but property, beings 'created in t -'a little lower than the angels.' brand upon a barrel of mackerel. W property. So (he claims) is his broth enslaved; and he puts his mark upo the burning irons! Suppose the horror connected with slavery; this should suppose, would frighten all these denominations look on-and stricken at the bloody spectacle protest against the deed? No! indifferent to it? Not at all! Priest's and Levite's position, as parable of the good Samaritan? ot only pass by on the other side, the they pour out anathemas upon tho to compassion. They take a round-about to the thieves, and say, 'Don't you cea To do so would be alike injuri

and to the safety of society I need not dwell on all these things few years have been swift witne denominations. I cannot find language their hypocrisy and inhumanity. They s object to evangelize the world. The distant, so hopeless, so obscure, the to measure them by. They profess to r Bible. Now, I affirm that they do not be ble : for he who believes that, rec as given not for one race of place the sacred scriptures in the han these pretenders are utterly regardle that surround them, perish They cannot be the frie Sodom and Gomorrah were not more are our Southern States. Yet these Can you convince me that they have purity in their hearts? If a man truly single out a portion of it to be given edness and ruin. If he truly

We have been talking of the duty of aboliti I want men to feel and act as Christie ow can we remain any longer with bod when tried by the scripture test of love to anti-christian? love to man, are surely anti-christian? I not christian bodies, why are we with the ing their piety before a jeering world? L be deceived by those who wish to pacify us, is no deceit they are not continually practis their lips, to turn attention from the real of They dread this strict adl They know how mightily will be it They will pretend to be very much about their feelings, if they can avert this by so doing. But are they really in favor of diate emancipation? No! Do they asse ty of that love to God which shuts out Yes! Do they believe they can serve Christ, while assisting to deg those for whom Christ can us, as christians, to degrade our religing the same idea? No! Suppose or same inear No: Suppose a ment christians, deeply impressed with the important evangelizing the South, the whole South-agiving it the Bible without restriction; what the members of that meeting be called? Fit for lam! and for the same reason, the abo

called so.

The examination of the whole matter

pro-slavery of the North show even more hit than the slavery of the South. Another thing should be considered in jud-these bodies—namely, the age in which w This is the nineteenth century-this is a America! Remember that the who eclared from its first settlement, 'All men free and equal.' Yet there are men to be plead ignorance in behalf of slavery, and gize for slaveholders on the ground that not had light. Not had light? when structure of our government is based slavery principles, and they profess Declaration of Independence! Not say they do not need light. When I ot merely as republicans doubly ridiculous is the plea of ignorance have the revelation of G exhibition of slavery before their eyes! a woman, and lacerate, and defile, and then claim, and receive too, the co professedly religious denomination! ship of such denominations is pollution Did our Saviour give a hard rule when he s

credit for wha they do, men say. I does that prove what they are? They be ing-houses, they settle ministers, they schools. It is no cross to do that,—it is R it is popular. But in what spirit are these things? Are they not offering this annise, and cummin, as an excuse for

How far will these resolutions unchristia community? It is asked. I cannot tell—I is responsible in this matter. Let God be true, the every man a liar. This I know, that these denotes

tions unchristianize themselves, and that it is ilous to the soul to remain in them.

Another thing. Slavery is not content it main at home, protected as she is by the not portion of these denominations. She labors it tend her dominion. She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes known in She is petrifying the national three baddes are not shown in the she is petrifying the national three baddes are not shown in the she is petrifying the national three baddes are not shown in the shear and the shear heart, and these bodies know it. She the spread of the gospel, and these be The gospel of Christ cannot be pre South as it can in India, and these bo Our missionaries can distribute tracts and B the very presence of Juggernaut, but they can South-and these bodies know gernaut is merciful in comparis loch of the South. But these bodi down and worshipped that idol. Let n that if you come out from them, you wil Christian character. Can you bear it? be branded as infidels, disorganizers, f be not daunted by this clamor. We ought to be etigonatized by them; for they cannot ment us till we are as bad as they. We s proud to be called infidels by the faithless ever blameless and irreproachable may look to be forsaken of your fr bors, if you refuse to fellowship their Do you expect to fare better than the follow,—of whom it is said—'they all' and fled.' Much is said of worship, and gations respecting it. There is a different ship between Christianity and Judaism. mits us to worship just where we pleas gospel, there is no particular requirement where to worship, whatever may be the Judea or Rome. As a fact, no one will Why then is it assumed ? requires me to carry out my principle require me at the same time to violate to The true church is not composed These organizations are

the vicissitudes of time? Oh, if we are ers of the true church, our anxiety About these pro-slavery organization One objection is, 'If you are conslook for a church that is perfect; you find one?' I will not stop he you may one: I will not stop here
perfect or how little imperfect a church
sistently join. But this I say—I cannot
slavery church! One thing at a time.

is made up of all those who are in the Christ; but these organizations are a te

cern. Is the true church subject, as t

unite myself from pro-slavery, and settle tion of perfection afterwards. (To be concluded.)

A child was nearly strangled in Illinois, fime since, by a snake which had coiled ronek.

HOLE NUMBER HELIBI BOST

DAY MORNING, he Election in Irel mer Acadia arrive norning, in twelve d. By the following tent, it w in that city has succ n of Ireland's distingt but that, happily, he h t by the men of Meat

e in this country will

secount of the mann

ers passed through DUBLE DEAR FRIEND-I avail o tell thee, that our pe fiery ordeal, as regar and passed it, I trust he theatre of a conte young and old, have be were raised to the h fihe struggle, by the le, O'CONNELLoand by the ultimate su yet, through all this, the ear as firm in tempe o thee, my friend, I so this. Many of us tre nembered 'olden time es of riot, and dru to inseparable from tood it! A few drun ot see one. Never w we eventful week. ell-he who has fou e liberties of the pein his country's senat He is, so far as Dul uggle here was over,

the counties-so at

for the honor of hav

-I believe it is, in g

Various causes are

position in the tempe rance in our city query, how is this? ave hundred public he occupiers of these, ale for him. But, surely ted on such grounds. g for support, he stoo principle, in word ar disappointed. It was en dear and cheap sonopoly; but the voice. An unjust las vote, because he has or cows, or houses, old, stupid, barbarou aan a freeman, and an I did not take up m I think I am more on this occasion, I e but it was because d one-viz. that of o christian union of chu uch that is wrong-s of misrepresentation ich, in fact, of every the pure and peacea el, in these exciting p and more convinced

ring the election and

ings regularly, and sp

ple; and it is delig

drink in the princ ance has done for ot do, and that they w like mighty and irres st, while writing on I should tell thee th have been made the the faction, and plunged e, which are sicken think they are righ neans; but, I trust, s of the impossibili or order pre-emine entrules, and sets t violability of human 1 hou wilt have heard. plan for addressing ect of slavery, by the deequence of the elec e or nothing done; b mmittee have stre rd, there are thousand e, ready to call on the with the oppressed, h the claveholder. continue to feel mu

it of slavery in Britis empts will be made to Doctor Madden has jus rney He has suffer reached poor Jeremie safter he had breat irs confident that he (ery on the Gold Coar the slaves there, infor they were not slow eir rights. He says t ing his short sojourn tor M. is also in poss specting Liberia-whi-Geo. Pilkington has r

nd I hear brings bad ac ment of British capit daves there. Excuse this hasty scramerely of the gloriou Cordially thy

The f We have placed on Hon. Seth M. Gater ten New-York, and tionists to al Gag Law of the p it they are no lunger ut that other classes of same rule! We ad

rie out anti-slavery petiti rejection, are to be hail aplie; but no one can lesion from consideratopies not alloded to adopted solely to bject of abalition in th principle of absolu tion! We are s

XI.---NO. 32

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ess to reverence the not believe the B n, but for allall; and wo

with bodies, which t of love to God, i. ristian? the real question a lly in favor of imme they assert the real

triction; what would called? Fit for Be

in which we this is republ ery, and to apole based upon the ant

ation! The fellowpollution.
He when he said, By
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ns unchristianize the most tell—I am no t God be true, theng that these denomin not content to R e is by the norther. She labors to et trifying the nation it. She is oppositiese bodies know

preached at tracts and Bibles t, but they cannot dies know it! Ju arison with the Mo odies have all falls Let me warn you you will lose you bear it? You will We ought to desi they cannot comp hey. We should be the faithless. Ho ble you may be, your friends and neigh

than the Master, they all forsook his ship, and of our oll s a difference in wo ludaism. Christ per ludaism. y be the doctring one will deny the strengthen pro-significant them. The strengthen pro-significant them. The true characteristics of flesh as the Characteristics of the true characteristics of the The true are a temporal co ct, as these are, to if we are only me

anxiety soon cea consistent, you mi op here to ask, he church I can co I cannot join a partime. I shall de

d in Illinois, had coiled rea

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

TRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1811.

The Election in Ireland -- O'Connell.

Acadia arrived at this port early on ing, in twelve days and a half from By the following letter from our attentive andent, it will be seen that the tory at city has succeeded in defeating the Ireland's distinguished champion, O'Cont, happily, he has been returned to Parhe men of Menth. The friends of temmatry will be delighted to read Mr. stafthe manner in which the Dublin pased through the terrible ordeal of

Duntis, 16th of 7th mo. 1841. Faresnal avail myself of a few moments' e, that our people have passed through ordeal, as regards their temperance prined it, I trust, upscathed. Our city has re of a contested election. Rich and and old, have been plunged into all the itement of politics. The hopes of the ed to the highest pitch in the early uggle, by the decided majority of the tes-one of whom was the beloved of O'CONNELL-and then again dashed to dimate success of the opposite party ak all this, they have stood their ground, firm in temperance as before. I conav friend, I see cause of great gratula Many of as trembled at the ordeal, when d olden times -when we thought of of riot, and drunkenness, and confusion, rable from these occasions; and we our population withstand the tempta we were weak and faithless! They A few drunkards were seen by some. Never were so few committed a entful week. But thou wilt ask-Is he who has fought and struggled so hard ties of the people-excluded from that scountry's senate, which he has so nobly s, so far as Dublin is concerned; but, ere ounties-so anxious are many constituhe honor of having him as their represenous causes are assigned for the defeat in believe it is, in great measure, owing to hi tion in the temperance cause—to the spread in our city is elsewhere! But, some how is this? I answer, little if any less asked public houses have been closed, and ers of these, almost to a man, would have But, surely, it is a noble triumph to be ash grounds. To his credit, be it said, in apport, he stood firm to the total abstiiple, in word and deed. The people are

freeman, and another not free. d not take up my pen to write about polihink I am more and more convinced how eristian eau have to do with them-not but this occasion, I exercised my franchise. I ar of a new apprehended duty, to abandon -viz. that of opposing monopoly, and the stan union of church and state. But there is that is wrong-so much of excitement-so in fact, of every thing that is at varian are and peaceable christian spirit of the hese exciting political struggles, that I am

uted. It was emphatically a struggle

and cheap bread-between free trade

y; but the people could not exercise

An unjust law gives one man the pow-

ss, or houses, than another, or because of

because he has a few more guineas, or

smoid barbarous custom, which pronounces

ing the election and since, we have held our segularly, and spoke, and sympathized with drink in the principles of peace and general ment. We endeavored to show them that are has done for them what government not do, and that they wield a power, a moral pow-

should tell thee that many parts of our counwe been made the theatre of serious broils. The which are sickening to read of! Doubtless ink they are right, and that the end justifies ans; but, I trust, some of us are drinking in the impossibility of there being feelings of or order pre-eminent, where a life-taking govrules, and sets the example to the people, of dity of human life.

wilt have heard, ere this, from J. A. Collins plan for addressing the Irish in America, on the of slavery, by their own countrymen here. mence of the elections, there has, as yet, been nothing done; but this I know, that, if our lee have strength to carry the matter forthese are thousands-ay, hundreds of thousands ady to call on their brethren amongst you, to with the oppressed, and to have no fellowship

ninue to feel much burthened about the exof slavery in British India. I trust energetic ts will be made to abolish it.

tor Madden has just returned from his African He has suffered much from the climate. ed poor Jeremie's location on his return, two saler he had breathed his ast. Doctor M. apcuafdent that he (Doctor M.) has put an end to you the Gold Coast. He issued a proclamation e slaves there, informing them they were free; they were not slow in availing themselves of rights. He says that Jeremie did much good his short sojourn as governor of Sierra Leone. M. is also in possession of much information ting Liberia-which is, I believe, far from fa-

Geo. Pilkington has returned from South America, I hear brings bad accounts of the extensive ement of British capital in the the working of mines

Excuse this hasty scraw!—I took up my pen to tell merely of the glorious triumph of temperance here. Cordiathy thy friend,

RICHARD ALLEN.

The Gag Law.

We have placed on our first page, a Letter from a. Soth M. Gates, member of Congress from Meta New-York, and a professed abolitionist, in than ingenious and elaborate attempt is made to ionists to the adoption of the Congresal Gag Law of the present session, on the ground are no longer a prescribed class, as such at other classes of the people are subjected to he rule! We admit that, in one point of view, fuccessive defeats of the slavehelding power, a the House of Representatives, in attempting to sinm sati-slavery actitions for special and exclusive ton, are to be hailed as signal anti-slavery trieaple; but no one can doubt that the general rule of amon from consideration, of all petitions referring ics not alkeded to in the President's message pted solely to prevent the agitation of the Modition in the Bistrict of Columbia. It is noiple of absolute despotism extended in its ion! We are sorry to see a man like Mr.

dessaring to spologize for the strecious deed.

Belligerant England.

Our inimitable brother Rogers, of the Herald of

Free om, in a private letter, says-I should love to be at your Chardon-street meeting, and at New-Bedford, Nantucket, and Millbury I have a fancy to see Nantucket, but cannot now. I should like to see Collins, and hear direct from Scotland and Ireland. But old England I have a

dread of. She is a terrible nation. How formidable is her knowledge, skill, riches and fertility! And all concentrated and controlled by that diabolical military arm! All the streams of her power running in her law, fight-her literature, fight-her RELIGION, fight -she is all fight. Force and compulsion grin out on the face of all her systems. Poor Scotland loves to fight, but she does not want to encroach and of slavery, or apologizes for it, or connives at it, or invade like J. Bail. Ireland loves a row, but has no arrays itself against the anti-slavery enterprise, ought desire to conquer and control by arms. England has to be regarded as anti-republican and anti-christian crushed both, and by her haughty supremacy debased and treated accordingly. the national spirit of both. They are 'subject' nations, as well as 'subject' individuals, in common with their proud 'subject' English fellow vassals. I each to the other, to the slave, and to God, to the per don't want to hear from England-Scotland and Ire- formance of that duty) to give no pecuniary suppor don't want to hear from England—Scotland and He land I do. Yet, dear Garrison, they have not many whole free characters there. This subjection is a minister of the gospel, who refuses, in his ministerial chain. It is degrading. A man would quit it-a character, in his public ministrations, and in his prifree-souled man would rebel, if Christianity did not vate intercourse, to bear a faithful and uncompros lead him to 'he subject,' &c.; and if he had Chris- ing testimony against slavery and all its abettors. tianity enough, that would lead him to rebel against the church, till he should be a martyr that way. I don't wonder at the number of martyrdoms and rebel executions that have occurred in that little tyranny. -Here we have a chance to be free, and there is nothing to hunt us but the mob.'

Case of David Ruggles.

The conduct of Justice Crapo, in giving his legal sanction to the dastardly assault and hattery upon the person of Mr Ruggles at the New-Bedford depot by the conductors of the railroad train, is, in our view, unspeakably atrocious. Below is Mr. R's account of

Lynching in New-Bedford. *

JUSTICE HENRY A. CRAPO AND LYNCH LAW. MR. EDITOR-In consequence of the misrepresen tations which appear in the New-Bedford Mercury and other venal prints, purporting to be a report o a trial which took place before the Police Court in that town, on the 19th and 21st July, I send this communication, that the friends of humanity may be informed, that the action was brought against the prisoners, Jas. A. Crocker, Benj. West, Charles R. Sisson, and Peter McCollum, alias Peter Doland, for inflicting an unprovoked assault and battery upon my person-without even a hope of convicting the parties. though the evidence was rendered conclusive against them by the testimony of John Witherell, and one other of their witnesses, who stated that they took part in committing the assault and battery. The action was brought for the purpose of compelling the New-Bedford and Taunton Branch Rail Road Company to explain, under oath, the object of their pretended rule and their fraudulent practices upon the public, that I might be better prepared to preceed against them in a civil court of law. It was not expected that Justice Henry A. Crapo would be capable of doing otherwise than he has done. Even Judge Spooner himself has sheltered (it is believed by all impartial minds) the micions of that rail-road company from the just penalty of the law, when a suit was brought against them for a similar outrage inflicted upon the person of Shadrach Howard, of New-Bedford. It was hardly to be supposed that his honor could give an equitable decision in this case-him self being a stockholder in said company, and therefore lawfully rendered incapable of occupying the bench of justice under such circumstances. In relation to justice Crapo's court, I must confess, he rendered it the greatest farce I ever witnessed. In giving his opinion, he declared his ignorance of the law in the case, and, of course, adhered to the authority of Judge Lysen. His honor admitted, 'If we stop here, these persons are convicted '-but according to ignorance, no assault and battery had been commit ted, on the ground that the plaintiff should have submitted to the rule of the rail-road company; when it had been shown by the practice of their agents, and the testimony of their President, Joseph Grinnell, that there was no rule known to exist according to their

books, or by the directors of the company.

Mr. Grinnell testified as follows: 'The agent of the company, by the advice of the committee, made the following regulation:

have been made the theatre of serious broils. The species example of the success of the species example of the success of the species, and plunged in the vortex of political example of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the species with the success of the sample of the s ' Passengers who go in the care of the Taunton and

Deponent said, this regulation was made to render and wishes of southern taskmasters. the passage pleasant and convenient to passengers and the public. It has operated very beneficially. The rule or regulation separates the drunken, dirty, ragged and colored people from the others.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

I myself think color alone offensive-that a colored man should be put in the cars with the dirty and in- against the anti-slavery enterprise. toxicated; and if I was going to Boston with my family, I would not go in the same car with a colored been highly honored, to sit in the presence of such kind, and God is no respecter of personssmall potatoes ! ']

But, seriously, according to Mr. Grinnell's testimony, the servants of his rail-road company are a as synagogues of Satan. gang of pickpockets or highwaymen. One of these marauders is authorized to receive two dollars fare crawl into the 'Jim Crow' or dirty car, so called, or Bedford rail-road to Boston, or from Boston to New Bedford, of being robbed, assaulted and lynched, at tion of the world.

the bidding of his hired pimps.

It is not long since a respectable female, going from Boston to New-Bedford, was most grossly in suited and assaulted by a ruffian in the dirty car, where she was compelled to sit. He crawled through a window from another part of the same car, and the conductor permitted him to remain, without affording the defenceless woman the least protection!

In relation to my own case, it is proper to state that, when an appeal was made to the passengers by the conductor, to know whether they would counte nance or second the outrage upon my rights and person, there were but two present, in a company of 60 or 70, who were sufficiently tainted with ruffianism to urge them on. Rev. John M. Spear was present, and, for the manner in which he protested against the assailants, and the undaunted magnanimity which he evinced on the occasion, he deserves the gratitude of

every true-hearted friend of human rights. I trust that the friends of equal rights in New-Bedford will remember, that Justice Crapo holds his office of town clerk by the suffrages of treacherous colored men and spurious abolitionists.

Yours, for Truth and Justice, DAVID RUGGLES. Fall River, July 24, 4841.

The article on our first page, from the Salen Register, in relation to the trial of a slave case in this city, is in its spirit and purpose highly disgraceful, and deserves some severe animadversions, for we have not room to-day.

The report of the Treasurer of the Mass. A. S. Society is on file for insertion.

Norfolk County A. S. Society.

The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk Co. Anti-Slavery Society was held in Weymo, th, in the Rev Mr. Perkins' meeting house, on Thursday, the 21st of July. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year for our farming population, the meeting was well attended by delegates from various parts of the coun-

ty. Among those present, it was cheering to behold the countenances of the friends who have recently returned from abroad. A business committee having been appointed, reported the following resolutions, the discussion of which occupied the day, and made a that one channel -fight! Her commerce is fight- deep and solemn impression upon the minds of the

Resolved, That any association, whether politic or religious, in this land, which justifies the existence

Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of religio and liberty (and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves

Those who participated in the discussion were Messrs. Phillips, Collins, Garrison, Pillsbury, Guild, Thompson, Thayer, Richards, and others. On motion, the resolutions were laid on the table for further consideration.

In the evening, the following resolution was presented by Mr. Garrison, in behalf of the business committee, and, after some remarks from the mover, and from Messrs. Phillips and Collins, was unanimously

Resolved, That this Society most cordially wel mes back to their native land, and to this meeting, those faithful advocates of the slave, who have recently returned from Europe and Hayti, who are now present, and to whom the anti-slavery cause is so deeply indebted for their long-tried services.

The meeting then adjourned sine die EDMUND QUINCY, President. J. V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

Middlesex County Society.

The quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County A. Society was held in Chapel Hall, Acton, on Tuesday, the 27th of July. The occasion was one of deep interest. The following resolutions, reported by the business committee, were ably discussed by Messrs. Garrison, Collins, Hawley, and Abb , Kelley, and the first four unanimously adopted. The remainder were laid on the table, to be taken up at the adjourned meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That this Society would cordially re ommend to the friends of the American Anti-Slavery ciety in Middlesex courty, the payment of at least one dollar into the treasury of the latter, during the present year, in accordance with the plan adopted at the last annual meeting of the National Society; and learns with satisfaction, that the Executive Committee at New-York have engaged the services of our indefatigable friend George Foster, to carry this plan into operation throughout the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of the United States should make the most strenuous exertions to fill both houses of Congress, at its next session, with etitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and protesting against the adission of any new slaveholding State into the Union specially as there seems to be little cause to doubt, that, by a vigorous effort, the right of petition will again be restored on the floor on which it has been so repeatedly cloven down, and the voice of the friends of bleeding humanity be heard for its deliverance from chains and slavery.

Resolved, That that part of the marriage law this Commonwealth, which denies to the people the freedom of choice-which makes the bue of the skin a crime and disgrace-which legalizes fraud prefligacy-and which ruthlessly puts assunder those who r God has joined together-is a reproach to the Commonwealth, for the removal of which all the friends of purity and equal rights should petition the next session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That James T. Woodbury, of Acton,

professed abolitionist, and formerly among the foremost in rebuking those clergymen who refused to give any countenance to the anti-slavery movement, in refusing to read from his pulpit a notice of the quarterly meeting of this Society, has manifested toward our organization as bitter and hostile a spirit as has ever been shown by the pro-slavery clergy of the land, and identified himself, in this particular, with the feelings

Resolved, That no association is worthy to be recognized as an anti-slavery or a christian church, which gives the right hand of fellowship to slaveholders, or to the apologists of slavery, or to any slaveholding church, or to any church or association which connives at slaveholding, or which arrays itself

Resolved, That those meeting-houses, in which persons are degraded and insulted on account of their person. I once knew a colored woman to be annoy. complexion or situation in life, and compelled to oced by drunken sailors, and the conductors put her in cupy the 'negro pew' or an obscure seat, are-if the a car with me. [Query-Must not the woman have requirements of christianity are obligatory upon mancontrol of an evil and wicked spirit, and while they remain so, are to be shunned by all true worshippers

Resolved. That, as the various religious sects of ou land hold their sectarian interests to be paramount to from all persons who apply at the ticket office for a the claims of justice and humanity, feeling themselves pussage to Boston. After receiving the money, and bound in all cases to support those interests to the utpersons are seated, search is made to find an object of ter diregard and even violation of those claims, we are prey. If a person is found guilty of wearing a col- compelled to regard them as the most formidable obored skin, he becomes a victim of plunder, and must stacles to the progress of the anti-slavery cause, and of every righteous and philanthropic enterprise-and become a subject of lynch law! Defenceless persons are in great danger, when travelling on the New hope of the emancipation of the slave, and the salva-

On motion of Silas Hawley,

Voted, That when this meeting adjourns, it be to onvene at the Union Hall in Groton, on Tuesday, August 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; for the special consideration of the three last resolutions laid on the ta ble. Adjourned.

AMOS FARNSWORTH, Pres. HARRIS COWDREY, Sec.

The following brief but characteristic letter was ead to the meeting by Dr. Farnsworth: Boston, July 23, 1841.

DR. COWDERY : DEAR SIR-I thank you for your cordial invitation attend your quarterly meeting. It would give m great pleasure, I assure you, to meet the abolitionist of my native county, at your good town; but exist ing engagements will prevent me from doing so.

The anti-slavery enterprise is founded on the inali enable rights of man, and is in perfect harmony with the attributes of his Maker. Continue to the end, I pray you, to exhort and re

buke the guilty, with earnest solemnity, taking espe cial care to support none in Church or State but out spoken abolitionists.

Your friend, FRANCIS JACKSON.

State Meeting.

The time for holding the State meeting at Millbur, rapidly approaching We trust that Worceste ounty, and all the western part of the Common wealth, will be strongly represented on the occasion Let our friends remember that IT the meeting is to ontinue two days. Don't forget the Fair!

The First of August.

The most memorable day in the history of human gratified participants to their several ab emancipation from slavery, since the overthrow of Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea, is the First of hands of our colored and white fellow-citizens. He August—on which eight hundred thousand chattels were transformed by the touch of LIBERTY into human beings, in the British West India Colonies. If peal, with an assiduity which has seriously impaired christianity, how would this repuldic leap exultingly to celebrate the annual return of that day! But, being false to them, and having no flesh in her 'obdurate heart,' she allows it to pass with mingled scorn and apathy! The very word 'EMANCIPATIOS,' troubles and affrights her; and well it may, so long as she holds in chains three millions of her own people

She sees not hears not knows not for her eves Are covered with thick mists—she will he sick earth groans with her impleties, And Heaven is tired of her perversity!

On Sabbath evening, a public meeting was held in the Marlboro' Chapel, by appointment of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A.S. Society, to com emorate the glad event. A large and crowded as ter, was present, which was successively addressed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Ellis Gray Loring, and Wen- Nantucket Islander : dell Phillips, who were listened to with unbroken at tention to the close. Mr. Loring occupied an hour most acceptably, in a speech replete with candor, argument, well-tempered zeal, and pertinent illustraion. It gave us much pleasure to hear him express, n an animated and confident strain, his conviction that the tide of anti-slavery sentiment was hourly rising in all parts of the country, and in its irresistible course would ultimately sweep away the last vest-

ige of slavery from the American soil. Mr. Phillips rose at a hazardous period to address an assembly in this section of the country—it being af-ter 9 o'clock—but, by the vigor of his genius and the beauty of his elecution, he easily enchained the audience at his will. We hope to be favored with a sketch of his remarks, and also of Mr. Loring's, as taken down by a friend who was present, for publication in the Liberator. The meeting, we cannot doubt, will be productive of much good to our noble enterprise, and serve among ten thousand other similar means to hasten that glorious day, when liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof God grant that it may be so

In the Lynn Record, of yesterday, is an article from the pen of its philanthropic and independent editor, speaking in very commendatory terms of the speeches fully caricatured by reporters. above alluded to-a portion of which we shall transfer to our columns next week.

Reception at Chardon-Street Chapet.

Agreeably to public notice, a special meeting congratulate Messrs. Phillips, Chapman and Collins, on their safe return from their visit to Europe and ful friends. Hayti. Francis Jackson having been called to the chair, Mr. Garrison, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements-of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society-of the Society which that Board represents-and of all uncompromising abolitionists throughout the country-proceeded to express the gratification that was felt at the arrival of these devoted advocates of freedom among us, and to give them the right hand of fellowship. He was folfaithful among the faithless' during his absence; discharged his important mission to England, and expressed in glowing language the abhorrence which he
felt in view of the cowardly and base efforts of MessrsColver and Torrey to blast his (Mr. C's) moral charseter in England. In his opinion, the anti-slavery
artillery was now to be levelled mainly against a proslavery priesthood and church, as the greatest obstalit. slavery priesthood and church, as the greatest obstacles to the overthrow of the slave system. As we

cles to the overthrow of the slave system. As we saw a reporter taking notes of his excellent, yet unpremeditated speech, we hope to be able to give a better idea of it hereafter.

Mr. Collins succeeded Mr. Phillips at some length, giving an account of his visit to England, of the manner in which he had been received, of the quality of English abolitionism in the mass, (which he described as worse than new organization in this country.)

This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were in jail at St. Francisville, guarded by a company of volunteers. Their examination by a competent tribunal, was to have commenced yesterday at 10 A. M.

At Woodville, we learn numerous slaves were confined in the jail, having confessed to the same facts as those arrested in Feliciana.

Capt. Laurent states that on stopping at Point Couper, to communicate information of the situation of English abblittonism in the mass, (which he describes as worse than new organization in this country.)

—paying a deservedly high compliment to Doctor Bowring, • Professor Adam, Elizabeth Pense, Harriet Martineau, William Smeal, John Murthur James Haughton, and others, who had heartily and in the last ten days, than in seven years before—and efficiently aided him in his mission, and who not only merited, but would most certainly receive the warmest commendations of the triends of primitive abolitionism on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Collins also spoke in exalted terms of the able and faithful manner in which our absent coadjutor, Charles Lenox Remond, had acquitted himself abroad, and trusted he would meet with a cordial reception on his return home. After some remarks from Samuel J. May W. L. Garrison, and one or two other gentlemen, the meeting was dissolved-much gratification having been felt and expressed by those who were present. Among the assembly, we were gratified to perceive some twenty or thirty of our sterling friends from Lynn, as will as from some other places in the vici-

The Soiree.

We have seldom been more gratified than we were n Monday evening last, at the Soiree which was given in Parkman's Hall, by our colored fellow-citizens, as a token of their sympathy and respect for our fearless coadjutor David Ruggles, of New-York city. The Hall was very handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a liberal entertainment provided in excellent style. About one hundred and thirty persons were present-among them, a considerable number of white friends belonging to the city and vicini-The company began to assemble soon after 7 o'clock. Dr. Thomas S. Jinnings was chosen to preside on the occasion, and acquitted himself with much ability. After the bodily repast was over, then came the feast of reason and the flow of soul '-and such a feast and such a flow have seldom been witnessed on of violence was committed. any occasion. The chairman in a strain of eloquent any occasion. The chairman in a strain of eloquent remarks, first introduced to the assembly Mr. Rugof Major General George C. Wilson, mayor of this gles, who was received with loud demonstrations of applause. Mr. R. in a short speech, characterized by modesty and good sense, returned his grateful acknowledgments for a reception so unexpected and knowledgments for a reception so unexpected and flattering, and reminded his colored fellow-citizens of the importance of their laboring to extricate themselves from the pit into which they had been cast by slavery and prejudice. He stated that, through his instrumentality, more than six hundred slaves had been emancipated from thraldom! Honor to such a man!

Death by Lightning — During a thunder storm at South Adams, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, the house of Mr. Joshua Anthony was struck by lightning. Mr. Anthony was instantly killed. The fluid came down the chinney and passed through a door which Mr. A. was passing. Mr. A. was a member of the Society of Friends.

The chairman then successively introduced to the meeting, Messrs. Wendell Phillips, John A. Collins, m Lloyd Garrison, George Bradburn, William C. Nell, John T. Hilton, Samuel J. May, and Joshua V. Himes, who were loudly applauded as they rose and whose remarks were received with much appa rent delight. We deeply regret that no reporter was present, for there were many things said, ' too good to be lost.' Perhaps we shall succeed in recalling some of them to memory for our next number. Th unexpected appearance of Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, in the midst of the proceedings, called forth strong burst of applause from the assembly. Nothin, occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion, and all went joyous as a marriage belt.' It was nearly half past 12 o'clock before the soirec broke up. The

moon was then shining in a cloudless sky, to light the

she were true to her professions of republicanism and his health, and with a success worthy of all praise During a considerable portion of the last two or three years, he has been almost totally blind, and is still laboring under a very serious defect of vision; yet has his spirit soured above every obstacle, and never faltered for a moment. He is in need of assistance and we hope will not solicit it in vain, to enable his to continue the publication of his spirited monthly journal, 'The Mirror of Liberty' - subscriptions for which will be gladly received at 26 Cornhill. Mr. I left this city for New York yesterday.

New-Bedford and Nantucket.

The series of anti-slavery meetings to be held at New-Bedford and Nantucket will commence in the former place on Monday next. [See notices.] They sembly, of a highly respectable and intelligent charac- will be unquestionably of a most interesting character. We find the following singular notice in the last

ATHENEUM NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the proprietors of the Nantucket Atheneum, at the lecture room, on TUES-DAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the following

purpose:—
'To ascertain whether the proprietors will instruc-the trustees to let the ball to the Nantucket A. S. So ciety, to hold a meeting or meetings in, on or about the 12th of next month, when strangers, Garrison and others, are expected from abroad.

GEORGE H. FOLGER, Rec. Sec.

Meeting in Ipswich.

We have placed on our first page the proceeding a second public meeting, held by Messrs. Collins and Remond in Ipswich, England, in January last Had we read the report before it was put in type, we should not have printed it; for it will at once be pereived that it is (so far as Mr. Collins is concerned, ingling and inaccurate in the extreme. So mucl for the attempt to compress into one or two column speech that occupied more than two hours in the delivery. Byron, speaking of individual fame, says

'To get a wretched picture and worse bust 'and to be a public speaker is often to get most fright

If there is no exaggeration in the following state ment, it appears that the planter of Louisi na have of had a narrow escape from a servile insurrection. Whe the friends of immediate emancipation was held in will they persist in perpetuating slavery at the hazard the Chardon-street Chapel on Monday afternoon, to of their lives? In one moment, by emancipating their slaves, their deadliest foes would become their grate

INTENDED REVOLT OF SLAVES .- Intelligence w received yesterday by the packet steamer Chipper from Bayou Sara, of a systematized plan on the part of the negroes to rise upon and murder the whites. The news, greatly exaggerated in its repetition, has created quite a sensation in town. The plain truth ted quite a sensation in town. The plain truth i certainly sufficient to occasion serious apprehen

The particulars that we have received are these: lowed by Wendell Phillips, who, in a felicitous and cloquent manner, expressed the happiness he felt on finding himself once more in the field of anti-slavery he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the conflict, surrounded by those who had continued quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity, and 'faithful among the faithless' during his absence; and avowed his readiness and determination to consecrate himself to the work of emancipating his enslaved countrymen, until its completion, or life be examination that led to the arrest of several others. The tinct. He bestowed a high compliment upon Mr.
Collies, for the manner in which that gentleman had discharged his important mission to England, and extended there was to be a general rise, and that the 1st of Au-

This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom

Dr. Ritchie, Richard Allen, Richard D Webb, what day of the month it was, by more negroes, with

rather by places, for several Sundays past
Some of the negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez. nation was from Bayou Sara to Natchez.

It may not be aniss to remark, that the plantations in Feliciana and Wilkinson county, from which the slaves were taken who are imprisoned, are owned by the most wealthy and respectable planters of the State, whose kind and humane treatment of their slaves is

proverbial. Accident on the Worcester Roilroad .- The train for Worcester on Monday evening was impeded in its progress, by an accident which we fear may be atten-ded with fatal consequences. About one mile this side of Framingham, and where the road is not railed in, a pair of oxen with a hay cart attached, were per-ceived by the look out, but too late to prevent a col-lision. The cart was crushed, and the engine which lision. The cart was crushed, and the engine which was thrown off the line, in a few moments tipped over, catching Mr. Guild the engineer, in the act of descending under the tender, and dreadfully lacerating him from the hip downwards. No bones were troken, but we understand his wounds are of a very serious nature. Fortunately no other damage was done, ane the passengers after some delay were enabled to proceed on their journey. We have just learned that Mr. Guild was brought back to Boston and received into the Hospital yesterday.—Times.

Mysterious Murder at Hoboken .- An inquest held at Castle Point, Hoboken, on the 28th ult., on the body of Mary C. Rogers, for some time known as the beautiful cigar girl in a store in Chatham street, in New York; who, from the decision of the jury, came to her death by violence committed by some person or persons unknown, sufficient to cause death. The deceased had been absent from her home in New York since some time on the preceding Sunday. New York since some time on the preceding Sunday,

Brig Luna, Hallett, sailed hence 7th of Febru for Rio Janeiro, and had not arrived June 13th. Ou neighbor and esteemed citizen, Mr. John Mackay, othe house of Chickering & Mackay, was a passenger

A colored woman by the name of Martha Webster from N. York, was killed at Newark on Tuesday af ternoon, being run over by a rail-road car. The ac-cident was occasioned by her own imprudence in at empting to get upon the car while in m

The ship Sea, with the statue of Washington or board, which is to be placed in the rotunda at the Captol at Washington, was at anchor off the Rappahantock on Sunday last. The Brigade Band will perform on the Bas two evenings in each week, for

Decease of J. G. Barbadoes.

Intelligence has been received that our late worths

olored fellow-citizen, Mr. JAMES G. BARBADOES, died at St. Ann's Bay, (Jamaica,) on the 22d of June last, of the 'West India fever,' aged 45. Mr. Burbadoes was among the emigrants who went from this section of the country, last year, to the island of Jamaica, hoping to better his condition; but, in common with them, he soon found that he had been duped by the flattering representations that had been held out by persons in the pay of the West India proprietors. Two of his children died before him. His afflicted widow, with the remainder of her family, is now probably on her way to Boston. Mr. Barbadocs was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments of the National Anti-Llavery Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1833-making the sixth who has gone down to the grave since that period-viz. Evan Lewis, Thomas Shipley, "dwin P. AtLee, John R. Sleeper, (all of Philadelphia,) Daniel Southmayd, and James G. Barbadoes. The whole number of signers was sixty-two. Mr. Barbadoes, on his way to the Convention, was compelled (though in a feeble state of health) to remain on the deck of a Providence steam-boat all night, without shelter, in the wintry month of December; in consequence of which expo-sure, he was prostrated with sickness for many weeks, and perhaps never fully recovered from the effects of it to the day of his death. So brutal, so murderous, is the spirit of prejudice in this country toward our free colored population.

NOTICES.

STATE MEETING.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Millbury, (Worcester County, South Division), on Tuesday, August 17, which, it is hoped, will be fully attended, especially by the friends of liberty and equality in the western part of the Commonwealth.
FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Se

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AND FAIR
The Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Milbury on Tuesday and Weduesday, the 17th and 18th of August, commencing at 10 o'clock, A M. The friends of immediate emancipation in all parts of the county and elsewhere, are invited to attend this meeting.

The Millbury Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles of various kinds on the same day, the p.oceeds of which will be given to the Massachusetts and American An-

ti-Slavery Societies.

Per order of the Society,

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec INVITATION CARD.

The Millbury abolitionists would be gratified to receive to their plain hospitality, all those friends of the slave who may attend the State semi-annual and County anti-slavery meetings, to be held in this place on the 17th and 18th of August next. On the morning of the 17th, friends will be at the rail-road depot to conduct such as may favor us with their company to our respective homes. Per order: E. W. HASTINGS. Millbury, July 15th, 1841. respective homes

COLLATION.

A collation in welcome of those of our anti-slavery friends who have recently returned from Hayti and Europe, will be given by the Millbury Women's A. S. Society on Wednesday evening, Aug. 18, after the close of the meetings. It will, we trust, be an occasion of profit and pleasure to all. Tickets 37 1-2 cents.

E. W. HASTINGS, Cor. Sec. BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society was held in New-Bedford on Mon-day, Aug. 2. No business of importance was transact-ed, and the society adjourned to meet in Liberty Hall, New-Bedford, on Monday, Aug. 9th, at 10 We would again urge the friends of liberty through-

We would again urge the friends of liberty throughout the county, and elsewhere, to cone up to this adjourned meeting. Edmund Quincy, Wm. Lloyd
Garrison, John A. Collins, and other distinguished
advocates of the cause, will be present, and the meeting cannot fail to be of high interest to all who love
the cause of old organized unti-slavery.

The New-Bedford friends are propared to accommodate all who may wish to attend, and we hope the

delegates will come prepared for a two days' meetin,
WM. C. COFFIN, Sec. pro tem.
New Bedford, August 4.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AT NANTUCK-A series of public anti-slavery meetings will be holden at Nantucket, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 10th of August, at 7 o'clock.
William Lloyd Garrison, and other distinguished abolitionists, are expected to participate in the pro

ceedings.

The friends of freedom tender their hospitality to all who may be interested to attend these ANNA GARDNER, Nantucket, July 11, 1841.

BOSTON VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Communications for the Secretary may be left at 25 Cornhill, or 32 Washington-Street.

Donations received by the Treasurer, J. South wick, 14 Blackstone-Street, or the Secretary, Chostnut-Street, near Braman's Baths. CHARLES T. TORREY, Sec'ry.

Exhibition --- Smith School. The Annual exhibition of the Smith School will take place on Wednesday, August 11th, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M. Parents of the pupils and all others, who feel an interest in the intellectual improvement of the colored population of this city, are respectfully invited to attend. A portion of the exercises will be under the direction of the Music Mater—several members of the Suffolk Band have kindy consunted to assist in rendering the exhibition in-teresting by performing some select pieces of isstru-

ABNER FORBES, Principal.

Notice to Delinquent Subscriber

Our subscribers, who have neglected to settle for the present volume, are reminded that the year is al ready more than half expired; and if they wish to have the benefit of the advance price of the paper, payment must be made immediately.

Agents are particularly desired to forward their acwithout delay

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, General Agent.

Died, in this city, 21st inst., Miss Phebe Perkins, a olored woman, 72. The deceased was for many ears a most exemplary member of the Charles st. Saptist Church, and the remembrance of her Christian virtues will long be cherished by those who en-

joyed her acquaintance
On board Steamboat Express Mail, on the Ohio river, about the 1st of July, a Mr. Bishop, of Massachusetts. He had no friends or acquaintance on board. He drank some ice water, which threw him into convulsions, and he died in twenty minutes. There were found in his pockets \$367,50, which await the order of his relatives.

At Bellows Falls, Vt., a few days since, a child aged five years was accidentally precipitated head foremost into a well 2) feet deep. The mother who was in feeble health, having a child only five weeks old, de-scended and rescued the sufferer, who was clinging to the wall and crying for help.

The Sabbath School Singing Book, ONTAINING a selection of easy and familiar tunes, adapted to the Union Sabbath School Hymn Book, published by the American Sunday School Union. Together with several other beautiful Hymns and Tunes, not before published. By Asa Fitz and E. B. Dearbern.

Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 1331-2 Washington-street.

Price \$2 00 per dozen, 20 cts single. TO ANTI-SLAVERY PRINTERS. COLORED Pressman, (one who professes to be well qualified,) is in want of an immediate situ.

Please apply to WILLIAM C. NELL 25

WM. CLARK, Woodsawyer,

REMOVED FROM BUTOLPH TO BELLENAP STREET.

THE INTEMPERATE. BY THE LATE J. O. ROCKWELL.

Pray, Mr. Dram drinker! how do you do? What in perdition's the matter with you? How did you come by that bruise on the head? Why are your eyes so infernally red? Why do you mutter that infidel hymn? Why do you tremble in every limb? Who has done this! let the reason be shown, And let the offender be pelted with stone! And the dram drinker said, 'If you listen to me, You shall hear what you hear, and shall see what yo

I had a father: the grave is his bed, I had a mother : she sleeps with the dead, Freely I wept when they left me alone-But I shed all my tears on their grave and their stone I planted a willow-I planted a yew-As I left them to sleep till the last trumpet blew Fortune was mine, and I mounted her car: Pleasure from virtue had beckened me fir. Onward I went, as an avalanche down, And the sunshine of fortune was changed to a frown Fortune was gone-and I took to my side A young, and a lovely, and a beautiful bride! Her I treated with coldness and scorn, Tarrying back till the break of the morn; Slighting her kindness, and mocking her fears-Casting a blight on her tenderest years : Sad, and neglected, and weary I left her-Sorrow and care of her reason bereft her-Till, like a star, when it falls from its pride, She sunk in the bosom of misery and died I had a child, and it grew like a vine : Fair as the rose of Damascus was mine : Fair-and I watched o'er her innocent youth, As an angel from heaven would watch over truth. She grew like her mother in feature and form-Her blue eye was languid-her cheek was too wa Seventeen summers had shope on her brow-The seventeenth winter beheld her low ! Yonder they sleep in their grave, side by side-A father-a mother-a daughter-a bride! When they had left me, I stood here alone-None of my race or kindred was known: Friends all forsaken, and hopes all departed-Sad, and desponding, and desolate-hearted-Feeling no kindness for aught that was human-Hated by man, and detested by woman-Bankrupt in fortune, and ruined in name-Onward I kept in the pathway of shame: And, till this hour, since my daughter went down, My brow has but known a continual frown! Go to your children, and tell them the tale : Tell them his cheek, too, was lividly pale :

THE MEMORY OF JOYS THAT ARE PAST BY MRS. HEMANS.

Tell them his eye was all bloodshot and cold-

Tell them he passed through the world they are in,

Tell them when life's shameful conflicts are past,

Tell them his purse was a stranger to gold-

The victim of sorrow and misery and sin!

In horror and anguish he perished at last.'

There is a tear of sweet relief-A tear of rapture and of grief; The feeling heart alone can know What soft emotions bid it flow. It is when memory charms the mind, With tender images refined; 'Tis when her magic spells restore Departed friends and joys no more.

There is an hour-a pensive hour, And oh! how dear its soothing power; It is when twilight spreads her veil, And steals along the silent dale; 'Tis when the fading blossoms close, When all is silence and repose; Then Memory wakes, and loves to mourn The days that never can return.

There is a strain-a plaintive strain, The source of joy, and yet of pain ; It is the soug whose dying measure Some friend beloved has heard with pleasure, Some friend who ne'er again may hear The melting lay to Memory dear: Ah! then by magic spells restore Visions of blissful days no more.

1 AM NEVER ALONE. BY LADY JERVIS.

I am never alone-at early dawn, When the lark pours her joyous note on high, When the diamond dew-drop gems the lawn, And the daisy opens her tearful eye-I am never alone-with fragrant air, The Spirit of the first young hour is there

In one loud pæan our songs arise-Thanks to our God for the earth and skies, For the early dawn, the glittering dews, For the heaven of song, the glow of hues, For the life, the light, the love we share, Thanks, thanks! for the tho'ts of praise and prayer

I am never alone-at warm noon-day, When the breeze is drank by the scorching heat When the lark hath hushed its thrilling lay, And the flowers shut up their odors sweet-I am never alone—beside me lies The Spirit of the wood, with deep, dark eyes.

My heart is stilled with flower and bird, My song is with that Spirit heard : Low, soft as summer's breath arise-Thanks to our God for the earth and skies, For the glowing noon, the cooling glade; For the sweets of rest, the calm of shade ; For the life, the love, the peace we share, Thanks, thanks ! for the tho'ts of praise and prayer

I am never alone-at evening's close, When the twittering birds bid earth good night, When the insect hums round the laurel rose, And the bat flies low in the dim twilight-I am never alone-on bended knee The Spirit of the Night-wind prays with me

HUMAN LOVE BY N. P. WILLIS.

Oh! if there is one law above the rest, Written in wisdom-if there is a word That I would trace as with a pen of fire Upon the unsunn'd temper of a child-If there is any thing that keeps the mind Open to angel visits, and repels The ministry of ill-'tis human love ! God hath made nothing worthy of contemp The smallest pebble in the well of truth Has its peculiar meaning, and will stand When men's best monuments have pass'd away. The law of heaven is love, and tho' its name Has been usurped by passion, and profaned To its unholy uses through all time, Still the eternal principle is pure; And in these deep affections that we feel Omnipotent within us, we but see The lavish measure in which love is given ; And in the yearning tenderness of a child For every bird that sings above his head, And every creature feeding on the hills, And every tree and flower and running brook. We see how every thing was made to love; And how they err, who, in a world like this,

THE TRUMP OF FREEDOM. Hark! the trump of Freedom's sounding! Rouse ye, freemen! why delay? Let your voices all resounding, Welcome on the happy day, When the tyrant Must resign his cruel sway.

Find any thing to hate but human pride.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portland Advocate and Bactist.

Mr. Davis in Portland. Ma. Editor-I beg of you a space in your colunns for a few brief comments on a letter from the Rev. Jona. Davis, republished by the Advertiser on Thersday last from the Christian Index, a religious periodical published in Georgia, which I perceive, by a number now before me, is a checole. umns for a few brief comments on a letter from the Rev. Jona. Davis, republished by the Advertiser on Its relief and restoration to order,—after they shall have a tried a national bank, the distribution scheme, a periodical published in Georgia, which I perceive, by a number now before me, is a chronicler of missionary operations and of denunciations of those fanatics, who care for the heathen at home, of sinners purchased by the blood of Christ, and of land, neurons and other recently for sale.

strong in favor of slavery. How much of egotism there is in this, those can judge who heard his miserably garbled quotations, and witnessed his deplo-rable ignorance of the location of some of the most rable ignorance of the location of some of the most common passages of scripture, during the discussion in this city. His error of five thousand in the population of our little city is of no consequence, except so far as it shows his general habits of inaccuracy; but his slander of the character of the Rev. Mr. Champlin, in charging him with being 'a good colonization man,' is of consequence, and we are authorized by a friend of Mr. C. to state that he told Mr. Davis distinctly that he was not a colonizationist. Davis distinctly, that he was not a colonizationist, He says, 'the citizens held a meeting and appointed a committee to address a note to me, requesting me to address them on the subject of slavery; I accepted the invitation and appointed Saturday, 3 o'clock.'
The truth is, Mr. D. came here expressly to lec-

ture, no meeting of citizens was held, no committee was appointed, and none but the invitation of a sin-

was appointed, and none out the invitation of a single individual, was publicly given.

'The audience was large, filling the city hall entirely.' Mr. Neal, in his defence of the gentleman, stated the number present at fifty; there may have been one hundred; the hall will hold twelve to fifteen hundred. 'The issue of that debate was, that my antagonists acknowledged, that I understood the subject too well for them, &c.' Alas! for the character of Mr. D. for modesty and truth, that this sen-tence ever travelled North—would for the honor of tence ever travelled North—would for the honor of the profession to which he belongs, that this misstatement had been suffered to slumber amid the chivalry of 'Bunkum,' for which it was written. To those who heard the eloquent arguments of Gen. A. and Mr. L., leaving their antagonist not ground enough to bury himself under, their prompt denial of this fulschood was superfluous. At the clear of the disfalsehood was superfluous. 'At the close of the distion by vote. 'At the close of the discussion, I had to go immediately to the boat to set out for Boston; not less than five hundred persons accompanied me to the water, seeking an introduction and entreating me to remain at the North,' &c. Nearly two hours religiously view intervened between the religiously view of the second of the se cial cup of tea, then Mr. L. left, and Mr. Champlin social cup of tea, then Mr. L. left, and Mr. Champin alone, as we are informed, accompanied Mr. Davis to the boat. I was present during much of the time that he was detained at the wharf, and saw but one person speak to him, and have heard of but one other person who was seen to speak to him. I am not disposed, as some have done, to question the sincerity of the gentleman in the use of the means he has resorted to to sustain his system: oh no, for if one of

'Having power to enforce the wrong,' should wrest from ten of our worthy laborers but one sixth part of their hard earned dollar a day, all ex-perience teaches that ere long, conscience would tell him that he had the right to do it because he was him that he had the right to do it because he was stronger than they, and then in all sincerity he would appeal to Heaven to witness the purity of his intentions; and knowing as I do, that the Rev. Gentleman has raised himself from the 'plough tail' to the dignity of an expounder of the truth, by appropriating to himself not only one sixth, but the whole of ting to himself not only one sixth, but the whole of the earnings of his ten laborers, and is now, whilst travelling to defend his system of oppression, living on their unpaid toil, I cannot, with my old-fashioned recollections about a 'seared conscience' and a 'hardened heart,' doubt that he is now truly sincere. I do however doubt the truth of many of his most important facts in regard to the food, clothing, general treatment and the religious instruction of the slaves. And I do this not merely from the testimony of witnesses personally unknown to me, nor even from the published records of the Presbytery of Georgia, but from the testimony of a worthy and industrious farmer in our neighborhood, who has known what there is the properties of the pro slavery is from practical experience under eight different masters in the very district about which Mr. Davis undertakes to speak with authority; and who has earned for himself during his residence among us a reputation for integrity and truth, as undoubted, to say the least, as the Rev. gentleman was.

ed to confront the lecturer, and to disprove his statements on the spot? Simply because, to use a portion ments on the spos.

of the gentleman's elegant dissertation on hounds,
we knew there were 'stag hounds' and we thought
there might be a 'blood hound,' and we feared the
'blood hound' might bite before the 'rabbit hound'
GEO. ROPES. could bark.

From the Morning Star.

Shame ! eave Portland, Me., where for two days he had been engaged in advocating slavery, not less than five hundred people followed him to the boat, seeking introduction, and entreating him to remain at the North, and travel the whole land, as they believed he could satisfy all that the abolitionists were wrong. Shame on such men! If slavery is authorized by the Bible, and it is right to enslave colored men (and they are as good as white men, and have just as good right to liberty) at the South, it is right also to en-slave white men at the North; and yet here are five hundred Northern men, professed friends of liberty, unning after a clerical man-stealer from the Sout and entreating him to traverse the whole length and breadth of the free States to advocate the divine right of slavery. How ridiculous! How monstrous! If any body, such men ought to feel the woes of slavery long enough to find out that it is not sanctioned by Heaven. Davis also says, that at Phila-delphia, New-York, Boston, Portland, &c., he was invited and urged to preach, and that he was fairly worn out in his efforts to supply the numerons calls worn out in his enorts to supply the numerous calls for his services. Invitations were also sent him, he says, from all parts of the country to come and address them. Who that has a spark of that liberty which actuated our forefathers left in his bosom, or the least love to pure religion, does not mourn over such degeneracy—ay, does not burn with righteous indignation at such recreancy to the cause of liberty indignation at such recreancy to the cause of liberty and true religion? It is time for the friends of God and man to awake, and go forth afresh to battle with the monster slavery. As sure as God is just, unless we liberate our African brethren, we shall be enslaved ourselves, and that at no very distant day.

Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer. He abuses every Frenchman who will not admit him to his society, (see his letters relative to Thiers, etc.) and lands every mountebank who condescends to ask him to drink claret. Walsh is a man of some cleverness, and had a fair reputation once as editor of the Phidaelphia National Gazette. That paper was established by the abolitionists, when the famous Missouri question agitated the country. Walsh was a furious anti-slavery man; and he wrote more than any man of the day, and wrote well, against slavery, as a religious, moral social, and political sin. He has changed now; he obtains his bread by writing for the National Intelligencer, and has become a for the National Intelligencer, and has become a most ardent apologist for slavery. The Boston At-las of yesterday contains one of his letters, filled with misrepresentations of the French emancipa-tionists, etc. Indeed, his lies have been so constant, ed, and so absurd, in regard to every so determined, and so absord, in regard to every movement connected with the slavery question, at home or abroad, that people blush for the weakness of humanity when they hear his name. Poor, mercenary driveller !—Boston Times.

From the Northampton Courier. Free and Slave Labor.

After our politicians shall have exhausted their ingenuity in seeking, at the urrong quarter, for the causes of the embarrassed and deranged condition of the country; and also, the 'ways and means' for groes and other property for sale.

The letter commences with some allusions to his discussion in Boston, quoting as the 'remark of many, that the gentlemen from the South gave them new light upon this subject, and that they were wholly unaware before that the word of God was so strong in favor of slavery.' How much of consider the results and to leave the mean of the same of the same of the same of the carious institutions of our country upon the interests of the people; and that they will honestly consider the results and to leave the same of the sam consider the results and tendencies of those systems of political policy which have for the last few years occupied the public attention. We have no doubt that when our leading politicians, thus influenced, shall be induced to search in earnest for the foundation of our public ailments, they will become satisfied, that the depressed condition of the South is mainly attributable to her employment of slave in-stead of free labor,—that the free States are embar-rassed because of their connexion with the slave States rassed because of their connexion with the slave States and that these reciprocal causes and effects will continue to operate, until the foundation-evil shall be removed. When the politicians of the North shall cease to quarrel among themselves,—when they shall unitedly assume the independent bearing of freemen, and intelligently, honestly, and fearlessly, pursue the straight-forward course of truth, and patriotism, and duty,—the time will be near at hand, when the South, humbled in her own estimation, and reformed in her deportment, will have learned her true relative power and importance, and will consequently abandon a system, which to say nothing of its repugnance to the general interests of humanity and morality, constantly endangers the lives of her citizens—keeps them in a condition of deof her citizens—keeps them in a condition of de-basing and hopeless poverty—dostroys her political importance and respectability—and renders her a hissing and a by-word among all the civilized na-tices of the conth

The Pope in Braintree.

Remarking upon the letter of the 'Reverend Doc or Storrs' of Braintree, (published in the Liberator of the 23d ult.) in which the Doctor gave as a reason why he had refused to read the notice of a Temperance meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, that it cussion, almost the entire audience were on my side.

The abolitionists would gladly have tested this quesconducted by laymen, (!!) the editor of the Christian

Now we find it not in our heart to accuse Mr. Storrs of a bad motive in this strange course, but we to the water, seeking an introduction and entreating me to remain at the North; &c. Nearly two hours intervened between the adjournment of the meeting and the boat's leaving; but a single person (Rev. Mr. gaged in secular business in the delivery of their Lincoln) accompanied him from the Hall. They are laboring for the advancement proceeded to the Rev. Mr. Champlin's house, took a principles. They are laboring for the advancement of at least one of the graces of the gospel, that of temperance. In relating their experiences, they are telling what the Lord hath done for them. When the maniac, in the Gospel, was restored to his right mind, and clothed in decency, he was directed by the Son of God, to go and tell what great things the Lord hath done for him.

Lord hath done for him.

These poor inebriates were as truly possessed of demons, as was the dweller among the tombs. And now that the demons are cast out, and we see them sitting, and clothed, and in their right minds, who shall forbid them that they shall not tell us of the healing virtues which they have experienced, of God's angel, Temperance? And why shall we forbid their specking unto the genule of these things on the state of the seeking unto the genule of these things on the state of the seeking of the bid their speaking unto the people of these things on that day which is particularly appropriated to relig-ious and moral improvement, and when that class whom it is most important to reach are most likely to come and hear?

If this is a desecration of the Sabbath, especially

at a time when there is no interference with the regular services of worship, let some one tell us why. But Mr. Storrs seems to place some emphasis on the word laymen. Is this the trouble? Does the Rev. gentleman deem it sacrilegious for laymen to meet together on the leisure evening of the peaceful Sabbath, and speak to one another of what the Lord hath done for them? Our astonishment increases a we examine the matter. Will Mr. Storrs explain?

INFAMOUS DECISION .- Mr. David Ruggles, a colored man of some notoriety, last week brought an action for assault and battery, in consequence of having been turned out of the rail road cars on the 6th instant, at New Bedford. He bought a ticket, and went into a car in which there were three white women. He was requested to go into the car provided for colored people, but refused, and was forcibly expelled. He brought his action, and the court This man tells us that ignorance and hunger and stripes and nakedness are the rule in Mr. Davis' district, and that the exceptions are rare indeed. Nor did the slaves look beyond their present toil with a well-founded hope of happiness beyond the grave, for they knew God as their friend and benefactor, only because their master and overseer cursed Him in common with themselves, during a drought or a storm.

Ruggles by any of the detendants which was not warranted by the circumstances of the case. Now a justice that would make such a decision should have his ears cropped. Nothing warrants a violation of the law, which it is the magistrate's duty to see enforced. Ruggles is, very likely, an insolent negro; certainly he did wrong in entering a place where he knew his presence was not wanted; but the court had to do with the legality of his act only.—Boston Times. gave its opinion, that no assault was committed upon Ruggles by any of the defendants while in the car,

The Times does great injustice to Mr. Ruggles. He is not an 'insolent negro,' but a respectable and talented man. He did perfectly right in selecting a seat for himself in the car, as he had paid for it.

CHEAP RELIGION .- Says Jeremy Taylor, 'He that takes off the yoke of obedience, and unites the bands of discipline, and preaches a cheap religion, and pre-sents heaven in the midst of flowers, and strews carpets softer than the Asian luxury in the way, and sets the songs of Sion to the tunes of Persian and Davis, the notorious Baptist-minister-slaveholder, who holds thirty stolen human beings in bondage as his property, and who has lately been advocating slavery here at the North as a Bible institution, authorized and sanctioned by Jehovah, in a letter to a friend at the South, says, that when he was about to leave Portland Me, where for two days he had been sent enjoyment, he shall have his schools filled with disciples: but he that preaches the cross, and the holy life, shall have the lot of his blessed Lord; he shall be thought ill of and deserted.'

Papists vs. Discussion .- The Roman Catholics in New York, have held frequent meetings for more than a year, in which they have severely denounced the Public School Society, and those who act with them, in opposition to the monstrous claim of part of the public money for the support of popish schools. But when the Protestants commenced holding meetings in opposition, they were assailed by a mob, which broke up the meeting, and compelled Dr. Brownlee to retreat through the pulpit window.

FACTORY GIRLS.—The operatives in the Lowell Mills have deposited in the Institution for Savings, about one hundred thousand dollars, which they have saved from their earnings.

One of these young ladies, a correspondent of the Lowell Offering, who has been for many years employed in the mills, has lately been elected to the station of Preceptress in one of their Public Schools, and has entered upon her new duties. This is the best evidence that can possibly be given of the abil-ity which is brought to the aid of the Lowell Offer-

More Illinois Murders .- The Galena Gazette of the 8th instant, contains the following intelli

'Latest .- We have been informed from variou the monster slavery. As sure as God is just, unless we liberate our African brethren, we shall be enslaved ourselves, and that at no very distant day.

A Poor Driveller.—Mr Robert Walsh is the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence.

The printing office of the 'Rockford Star,' a paper in the vicinity of the murders, which had the independence to denounce those concerned in them, was mobbed on the night of the 5th, and in great part destroyed.

THE WEST IS COMING. The anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, recently holden, wa one of the most interesting and encouraging meet ings it has ever held. It has diffused a new spirit among the abolitionists of Ohio; and they have buckled on the armor for another year's campaign against the worst of all enemies to human liberty.

American slavery.

American slavery meeting has just been held at Unionville, in the Northern part of Ohio—four thousand persons were present during most of the exercises.

Ame hundred wagon loads turned out to the thing has been present the countries of Ashtabula and Lake. meeting from the counties of Ashtabula and Lake.

'I have been the tutor of princes,' said the frien of Silvio Pellico; 'I am now ambitious to rise to the elevation of a schoolmaster to the poor.' " ITEMS.

WHITE POPULATION OF THE U. STATES — The census of 1840, shows the white population of New England, to be 2,212,165 New York, 2,378,890 Middle States, 2,434,638 Southern States, South Western States, North Western States,

Total white pop. in U. States,
We have arranged the States and Territories, according to their population in the following list.
New York, Pennsylvania, Onio, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Massachuset s. Gergia, Indiana, South Carolina, Alabama, Maine, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, Louisiana, Connecticut, Veranont, New Hampshire, Michigan, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, District of Columbia, Wiskonsin. ida, Iowa, District of Columbia, Wiskonsin.

A census of the inhabitants of the United States has been taken six times since the adoption of the federal Constitution and the organization of the govern
In 1790 the population of the population of the govern-

ment.	-		
In 1790 th	e population	of the United	d States was-
			3,929,826
In 1800			6,198,966
In 1810			8,431,178
In 1820			11,176,169
In 1830			14,875,063
In 1840			17,068,112
The nu	mber of slav	es, as shown	by the census at
the differe	nt periods, w	ras as follows	:-
In 1790			679,897
In 1800			893,041
In 1810			1,191,364
In 1820			1,538,038
In 1830			2,009,043
In 1840		1,	2,483,536
1			

The	Cunard Line	e of Stea	amers.	
The time of	ecupied by th	ese stean	ners in e	rossir
the Atlantic l	nas been as foll	ows:		
Britannia arri	ved July 18, 1	841, in 1	4 days 8	hour
Acadia	Aug. 17	in 1		
Britannia	Sept 17	in 13	3 12	
Caledonia	Oct 2	ın 1	3 00	
Acadia	Oct 17	in 13	2 12	
Britannia	Nov 3	in 13	3 12	
Caledonia	Nov 19	in 1	4 22	
Acadia	Dec 21	in 1	6 22	
Columbia	Jan 21, 18	341, in 1	6 15	
Britannia	Feb 22	in 13		
Caledonia	Mar 20	in 13	5 20	
Acadia	April 7	in 1	8 12	
Columbia	April 21	in 1	5 0.)	
Britannia	May 6	in 1	5 10	
Caledonia	May 19	in 1	1 12	
Acadia	June 2	in 13	3 12	
Columbia	June 17	in 15	2 02	
Britannia	July 3	in 1:		
Caledonia	July 17	in 13		
It will be s	cen by the abo	ve table.	that the	v hav

performed 19 voyages from Liverpool to Boston. The average time occupied in these passages is fourteen days and ten hours, which, considering the tempestuous weather during the winter months, and which necessarily lengthened the voyages at that season of the year, may be said to be unparalleled in the annals of steam navigation.—Boston Transcript.

The schooner Lucy, Capt. Chase, arrived this morning from Demerara, in 23 days. He reports that he transported over 100 Portuguese laborers, as passengers, from Madeira to Demerara to work upon the plantations and in other services, instead of the blacks, who have been absolved from servitude by the British Government. Captain Chase observes that these laborers were received with great favor by the coloniaborers were received with great favor by the colonial Government, and were supplied with food and clothing, and placed in situations to obtain immedi-ate employment. He represents the conduct of the liberated slaves as insolent, idle and disorderly in the extreme, and that no dependance can be placed upon them for the ordinary duties on the plantations and in the trades they formerly discharged.—Portland Adver-

We are sorry to announce the death of our highly respected citizen, Isaac Lawrence, Esq. late President of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this city.

Mr Lawrence died of aggravated bronchitis at his residence in this city, after a few hours sickness. His age was about seventy-four years.—Phil. paper.

DEATH OF DEA M'NEVEX.—Dr. Wm. James M'Nevex.—the Trish partiest and companion of Empath, died ven, the Irish patriot and companion of Emmett, died in this city yesterday, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Thomas Trainer is now the only survivor of the little band who accompanied Emmett to our shores, after the failure of their attempt to revolutionize Ireland New-York paper.

The Rev. Joseph Barker, of Gateshead, an able and rie Rev. Joseph Barker, of Gateshead, an able and exemplary ministor of the Methodist New Connection, has been expelled by Codference. The charges brought against Mr. Barker are— That he refused to baptize children with water; that he wishes to establish a new periodical, which he could sell at half the price that the Conference charges for theirs; 'that he does not acknowledge human creeds as a test of orthodoxy;' and that he refuses to subscribe to the pacachers' fund. — Gateshead Observer.

Mr. W. Small, surgeon, of Boston, has been expell-Mr. W. Smail, surgeon, or noston, has been expen-ed from the Methodist society by the superintendent. The crime of which he is guilty is, we are informed, the being suspected of writing the letters which have appeared in this paper signed, 'A Hatter of Priest-craft!' Other expulsions are talked of.—Stanford Mercury.

Miss Mary Newell, of Granby, says the Northampton Corrier, the other day braided FIFTEEN variegated palm leaf hats, of superior quality, and of good size. Her sister the same day braided thirteen of the same quality and size. They commenced a past 7 A. M. and finished at half-past 8 P. M. ced at half.

Sudden Death .- We regret to announce the death Sudden Death.—We regret to announce the death of Capt. James Bates, of this town, aged 56. He expired on Saturday morning, while sitting at the breakfirst table, with scarcely a moment's warning. The cause of his death is supposed to have been some disease of the heart.—New-Bedford Register.

Death caused by a Worm .- A man died on one of Death caused by a worm.—A man died on one of the flat boats on the New-Orleans Levee, on the 6th inst., of a disease which baffled his physician. A post mortem examination took place, and, upon examin-ing his brain, it was discovered that an insect about an inch long, known by the name of a centipede, or hundred legs, had crawled into his ear, causing thereby a most excruciating death.

Death of Madame Catalani-Letters were received in town yesterday from Milan, which announces the death of this great mistress of song. She expired at her casino, on the banks of Lac di Como, on Sunday, the 20th of last month, in the 61st year of her age.

Modern Speed .- It is a striking illustration of th peed with which despatches are now transmitted, hat the news by the Caledonia was published in the next morning papers which were issued after her arrival, in all the Atlantic cities from Boston to Balti ed after her ar-Death of Mad. Boirin.—The foreign journals at

nounce the death of Mad. Boivin, well known as successful writer and practitioner of midwifery. Sh was a doctor in medicine, for many years Superinten dent of the Maternite at Paris, and member of mos of the learned societies in Europe. Why don't you come after cold victuals as usual

said a lady to a boy who had for a long time been a daily visitor for that species of charity. 'Father ha joined the Temperance Society, and we have warn victuals now,' was the reply.

Houston, Texas, which was settled five years ago, has now four thousand inhabitants; and within the same period, there have been six thousand burials! An average of nearly four every day in the year. Magnetism .- The Gazetta Piemontese of the 14th

ult. promulgates a decree of the general congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquisition, sanctioned by the Pope, on the 21st of April last, declaring the

Half an ounce of alum in powder, will purify com-pletely twelve gallons of corrupted water, imparting no sensible degree of astringency,

Southern Manners.—We very much doubt if among the Arabs of the desert of Zahara, there is so utter an indifference manifested to law and usage, as among our Southern brethren. The following is the last act of scoundrelism we have seen recorded:—The Charleston Mercury says that the keeper of the light house at Key West, having committed a great outrage, has been tarred and seathered by the people of Key West, and shipped for Washington in a pilot boat.—Times.

The slave Hamilton, at New-Orleans, who lately made a murderous attack upon officer Seehan, been sentenced to be hung on the 7th of August.

A negro slave, named Andrew, was a few day since convicted at Savannah of an assault and battery, with intent to kill a Mr. John Clark; and he was sentenced to receive 39 lashes each day, on five different days, and then be sent out of the State.*

The Pottsville Miners' Journal states that bitu nous coal, when heaped together in large quantities, as in the case of the Atlantic steam-ships, is very liable to spontaneous combustion; and that the only safe coal for such ships is anthracite. REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

2,212,105 2,378,890 ALL who are acquainted with the maker of these 2,355,531 of the last men to impose upon the public. The val-1,644,400 ue of these Family Pills has been so often made man-1.644.400
3.262.052
14,187,676
ifest, that an extended description of their virtues is hardly needed. It is of more importance to tell the public where they are to be had; and, although they gilst.
ia, Tennesset's, Ger-Maine, Illi-tone and observed they have counteracted and cured many acute and observed they have in many acute and observed they have suffered they have already done, it is not improbable they can do again. To use the language of the inventor:—An early and correct way before the set of these Pills will enable every one safely and accordingly to be their own physician, in all ordinary accordingly to be their own physician, in all ordinary

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Biles, Ulcers, Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in the face, Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whooping Gough, and Cough occasioned by cold, together with many other painful complaints—but it is its own best trumpeter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes a great ways. Price 25 cents per box. July 23. EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A PERSON, qualified for the undertaking, solicits writing of every description—such as copying logal documents, merchants' accounts, and any thing which an amanuensis may do. Please apply at the anti-slavery rooms, Nos. 25, Cornhill, and 32, Washington streets, and at the offices of Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E, Sewall, Esqrs.

Boston, July 23, 1841.

Boston, July 23, 1841.

THE VESTRY SINGING BOOK, Being a selection of the most popular and approfor social and religious meetings, family devotion, Singing Schools, &c. Compiled by Asa Fitz and E.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. John Dowling, Pastor of the Pine-street Church, Providence, R. I. Church, Providence, R. I.

MESSES. SAXTON & PERRE,—I have examined with much pleasure the Vestry Singing Book, recently published by you. You will allow me to express my thanks for the service you have rendered the christian community, in supplying what has long been needed to promote the interest of our social and religious meetings. The hymns you have selected for this work are such as will be acceptable to all evangelical denominations of Christians, and none of them, in my humble opinion, will be objectionable (as too many-of our conference hymns are,) to persons of refined poetical taste. They have been selected from the sweetest compositions of our sacred poets, from the sweetest compositions of our sacred poets, and most of them have long been familiar to the pious and devotional of this land. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the science of music to express an opinion of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the tunes, but highly approve of the rule you have adopted, of selecting old and well known airs, as I am decidedly of the opinion, that, however many new tunes may be introduced into the public worship of God, in the sanctuary, no tune should be brought into the conference room, till it is an out time. into the conference room, till it is an OLD tune.

J. DOWLING

From the Boston Recorder of June 11th.

Messrs. Fitz & Dearbon have rendered an invalable service, in our humble estimation, to the cause of Sacred Music, by the compilation of this neat and attractive volume. 'Designed chiefly for social and of Sacred Music, by the compilation of this heat and religious meetings, and family devotion,' it evinces the exercise of good taste, and sound judgment, and comprises only such tunes and hymns as are widely and justly approved. The tunes are 117 in number, and the hymns 321—affording a rich and large variety, 'selected from the finest church melodies,' and the exercise to the first course melodies, and the secret in Time Course Mather, would de-'selected from the finest church melodies,' and the sweetest poets in Zion. Cotton Mather would denominate this a 'good device,' and we doubt not that thousands will so esteem it. Family singing, at the seasons of morning and evening devotion, it is apprehended, is far from being as common and edifying as it ought to be; and, beyond a doubt, a principal reason of the fact lies in the difficulty of recollecting tunes in sufficient variety, and with sufficient distinctness, to inspire confidence and interest in those who bear a part in the exercise. But let each member of the family possess a copy of this book, and a very brief practice will render the exercise uniformly pleasant and profitable.'

and profitable.'
The publishers would state that they have already The publishers would state that they have already introduced the above work into the vestries of nearly twenty societies, in the short space of three weeks; and that they have recommendations from nearly one hundred clergymen and religious papers.

Saxtos & Peirce, publishers, 133 1-2 Washington

Copies furnished gratis to clergymen and others for

July 16. 3tis

BOARD,

A T J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKLIN

A PLACE—Gentlemen desirous of Board, at one
of the most pleasant and central situations in the city,
are respectfully invited to call as above. Families will find very choice rooms on the second floor. TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received at ONE

DOLLAR per day.
Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers to railroads, &c.

1f.

Boarding House.

GEORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully inform CEORGE TOLLIVER would respectfully inform
I his friends, and strangers who may be visiting
the city, that he has opened a commodious house, situated No. 36, Southack-street, where he will be happy to accommodate with BOARD and LODGING,
all who may favor him with a call; pledging himself
to provide in as good a style, and on as reasonable
terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms, if necessary. He hopes to receive that share of patronage
which it will be his aim to deserve.

Boston, June 18, 1841.

HATS-Spring Style. W. M. SHUTE, Agent,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS

NOW IN STORE,

THE French style Moleskin, Beaver, superior Nu
tria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all price from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrranted; and thos who call will find the prices as low as at any estab March 12

DOW and JACKSON. BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have materials for doing all kinds of work in their line in the best manner, and can do it on the most reasonable terms. They have just added to their establishment one of the LATEST IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, which are well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater rapidity, than any press now in use. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly invited to call Boston, 1840.—15tf.

Slavery-Its Unconstitutionality. N argument on the unconstitutionality of Sla embracing an abstract of the proceedings o ional and State Conventions on this subject.

G. W. F. Mellen. This day published, and for SAXTON & PEIRCE, Wild Flowers,

CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. FRENCH'S PENMANSHIP.

A NEW System of Practical Penmanship, found ed on scientific movements, together with the art of Pen-making explained. By James French Teacher of Penmanship, 109 Washington-street Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE,

HOUR AND THE MAN. BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For said

COMB'S PHRENOLOGICAL

TOUR,
NOTES on the United States of North America
during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-9-40. Jus
published and for sale at the Phrenological Depot
133 1-2 Washington Street by
April 9. SAXTON & PEIRCE.

Anti-Slavery Land for Sale. A VERY eligible COTTAGE LOT, or about 3-4 of an acre, on Burroughs-size ca Plain, between the meeting-house and the delightful situation; it being the generous g C. Gore to the Massachusets Anti-Slavery

FRANCIS JACKSON or ELLIS GRAY LORIN

(tf) A. S. JORDAN,

No. 2 Milk-street, First Store from Washi Cheap Wholesale and Retail COMB, POCKET-BOOK, FANCY AND PERFUMERY STORE

AND PERFUMERY STORE
Shell, Horn, Metallic and Ivory Comba,
riety of Ladies' and Gentlen en's Toilet
Genuine Farina Cologne, Balm of Columbia,
ica, Hair Restoratives, Shaving Soapa,
and Cosmetics, Razors, warranted to suit,
all kinds, Toys and Games, Gold and Si
Cases, 200 different patterns of Pocket Book
Note and Bank Books, Fancy Stationery,
Pocket Knives, Scissors, Silk Purses, Fais
Shell Work, Work Boxes and Dressing Conture Cases and Lockets, Silver says ature Cases and Lockets, Silver and Spectacles. Combs made and repaired. COUNTRY Traders will find a large a Shell and Horn Combs, at the mans S. JORDAN'S, No. 2 Milk-street, at ve

BOYS' SUMMER HATS S' Summer Hats, Caps, and Bel undance at all prices. Please call se. WM. M. SHUTE, a 173 Was a little north of the Mari

Fashions for 1841,

THE latest English and French Fashio plates of figures, and and of styles of dressing the hair. with plates of figures, shewing a at JORDAN'S Comb and Faney April 16.

Two Volumes now published—Price only & Volume. TWO HUNDRED PICTORIAL ILLEST TIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEW THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the

THE HOLY LAND, together with many the markable objects mentioned in the Old and Net taments; representing Sacred Historical events, from celebrated pictures, principally by the dieters. The Landscape Scenes made from a sketches taken on the spot, with interesting press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the vings, and of numerous postages connected mistory, Geography, Natural History, and at ties of the Sacred Scriptures; compiled principles of the Castro of the Losson Pictorial by Second series. This day published by SAXTO PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Weshington-street.

From the Boston Recorder, of June 11. Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible and Fig.

When the first series of these 'illustration's peared, we felt constrained, from a cursory gluthem, to recommend them to attention. Not yet convinced that the recommendation was ture. Some of our brother editors have spatched disparagingly, and not without reason, with equal justice might we speak lightly of enume ever prepared by human skill. Now with equal justice might we speak lightly of une ever prepared by human skill. No we is perfect. So far as we know, there is no of ill design in the compiler of these illustrates the dealt unfairly with other authorise purchasers or readers. And if he injudicious in his selection of subjects and pile might have been, in the opinion of his he stands in no very singular predicam he that never fails in judgment? Our outility of this mode of diffusing knowle ble is unchanged. A multitude of read tracted by the 'pictorial illustrations' to contain a vast amount of bibical informa accessible only to a very limited class in tity; and they will gain much knowledge. ever. We have looked over this ' sec great interest, and a strong conviction that tribute materially to the increase of script edge, to the edification of believers, and sion of infidels. We could wish that the ries 'at least, were placed in every family June 25.

LIFE'S LESSONS.

NARRATIVE. By the author of 'Tale
might be true.' For sale at 133 1-2 Washing A might be true. For sale at street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. April 30.

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WEIT CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johnson. George F. White, a minister of the Scot Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 20 hill; and at Philadelphia, New-York and Proofe March 12 March 12

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRIN THERE are now so many excellent Autism publications, that the circulating library six probably the most effectual and least expensive of spreading the whole subject before the national and its simply this:—Let the friends of the en is simply this: - Let the friend each school district start a sub what they can, purchase a library, to act as librarian, and then draw read them themselves, and put them into of their friends and neighbors who are m ists (who will read them,) exchanging ists (who will read them,) exchanging them to two weeks, until every person in the district has an opportunity to read them. Those who help for the library will be entitled, not only to the stee books for themselves, but also to circulate the mong their friends. In this way, three or fortilitionists may abolitionize almost any town crules without the aid of a single lecture. This has done in many instances. Those who can be into to ELAD, will most assuredly be converted, and to out the converted.

Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slavery List is established and put into circulation in your triet, without delay?

Is established and put into circulation in the trict, without delay?

Libraries will be made up varying in price for to twenty-five dollars.

IF A liberal discount will be made to so and individuals, who purchase to sell again, or the self-again, or the self-a

PHRENOLOGY, GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE.

THE fundamental powers of the human mind pintically applied, as manifested through the kin seven degrees of development, with introduction observations and remarks illustrative of the science Phrenology, by T. H. Pons.

Just published and for sale by SAXTON PEIRCE, No. 133 1-2 Washington-street.

ADIES' and GENT'S TRAVELLING AN CLES. An extensive and well selected and ment of articles necessary for comfort and center ence in travelling, at low prices—at JORDAN'S, July 2 Milk st.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, Sandreich Freeman, Brewster;—Ezekiel Thatcher, Barsi and Yarmouth;—R. F. Wollent, Dennis;—Geoff Harmon, Hazerhill;—Joseph Brown, Andreic;— seph L. Noyes, Georgetoven;—John Clement, Is end.;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml. 1.5 Northborough

end.;—Alvan Waro, Asnowanaca, Morthborough.
Rhode-Island.—Wm. Adams, Paretuckt;—Rhode-Island.—George S. Gould, Warvick.
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Hamnton. New-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York City

PENNSYLVANIA.-H. C. Howell, Alleghany

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Altegulary, Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Grot seph Fulton, Jr. Swean;—Thomas Peart, Enter, Thomas Hambleton, Russellville;—B. Kent., Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C. A. Erie, Erie Co.;—James M. M'Kim, Philadelp, Ottlo.—James Boyle, Cincinnati;—Charles Medina;—Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg;—A. Kirk, Barryville;—William Hills, Oberlin; Austin, Awater;—Lot Holmes, New Lisbon;—A. Duedale, Cortsyille.

A. Dugdale, Cortsville. SEE FIRST PAGE.

PROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may estimoney in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, pay the subscription of a third person, and trankietter if written by himself.'

Agents who remit money should always de late the persons to whom it is to be credited.

THE LIBE PUBLISHED EV Henry W. Williams, THE ANTI-SLAVERY OF To whom all remittan letters addressed, relating

the paper.
TERMS.—\$2 50 per auce; or \$3 00 at the expired the terms and communic that the same of the TADYERTISENENTS mass inserted three times for 75 ITNOTE.—Mr. ISAAC Kangung transferred his interesting transferred his interesting transferred his interesting the poemiary core now under the direction on winder the direction. e now under the direction titee, consisting of the folls, Jackson, Samuel Philis, Ednual Quincy, Will.

WM. LLOYD GARRI VOL. XI.---No

SELECT Murderous Spirit tract from a speech deli

tepresentatives, June 15, h Carolina : We are frequently told ough deluded, are a respications in their views. I I doubt it. If their effor at I doubt it. If their effort g of benevolence, and their they are following the deprot go themselves in eir doctrines in person—as naries should do? If the d conscientious in their te dastardly cowards, as as they would preach their ople (as they are pleased to f Martyrdom itself, d the consciousness of in the advocates of reformands as held as a lion, one in the South? If they come, their opinion they come, their foot-print in, like those of the beasts he fear of that did not inter holy religion—it did no holy religion—it did no ner of our church, to wh

frequently compared—at gentleman from Vermo What was the reply of the danger of going to did he, 'if there were as in tiles on the roofs of its all me not of the sincerif betism of these incendiaries tism of these incendiaries lities in the degree that m, they would risk some of their doctrines. As itutions, it is their duty rror. I advise the gen (Mr. Adams)—from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings)—)-and the old gentle ocks) who talked the ot sin of slavery—I advise ne, to persuade some of t in their districts, to take South, to come and

ict, what a great curse one point at least, by cone us of their sincerity—
ith the highest considera le of any disrespect to the No man bows with more power and majesty of at regard, my inexpression ale character, my elevanity and its worth, that of hutter abhorrence upon e portion of abolition po of the signers of the om and denunciation ag women. Sir, women ha where men are contend as unfit to teach us our to lead our armies in wanties in peace. The scenario the conflicts too bitter for the natures. Their buse

ting it into still more vio ire is accurate.

Wherever a tear is dried Bound up, a bruised spiri Of sympathy anointed, or Of honest suffering soothe e is woman's sphere, then her action. But when t es, by thrusting thems nature never intende heir conduct to underg r a reprobation of their owe to others of their s se of propriety restrain ere. It always denotes political affairs of a ds us many lessons on t intrigues that led to d, the most finished hypo originated and mat etings for prayer, in when the not only participated, tinfluence. What sort gland in the reign of Chan, held seals to-day, ce to morrow, as on the to predominate rance, the revolution women in the top orands. And all the h s of Cromwell—all the di rt of Charles II.—all the

nch revolution—proceed dish spirit, than that wh rse, the abolitionists of the not only regardless of the of their measures is to itself, and thereby exti edom throughout the From the Pennsyl

C. M. C

friend has handed us a A friend has handed us a (Ky.) Observer, containi il articles on the 'negro med 'A Whig,' understo rocate in the legislature, that law, and the other feut opponent. If we und all candidates for return the containing the state of the containing the containi Mr. Clay thus speaks of ity to the support of sla No man regards Christie one more than I do; no to some when I do; no it to upon pious and religione ardently their sympa tif 'A Whig's' religion voluntary servitude, I spuot, as I do the impotent of the language of Chathar God and nature' as he. ch language, but

ch language, but 'to met stitute of truth,' and from an, let us withdraw ours cably too late. In his tw but the Testament, he pro-slavery in any other light aven, or as an existing in He concludes. He concludes with the ge. Those portions of it es of our readers.

thics of our readers.

'From my earliest youth emory and consciousness we loved my country.

atly in the enjoyment of towned by any of my as the sen a noisy de anagogy vices of the people, for ripping the bed from undom the mouths of crying at few and the sen and the se om the mouths of crying at farm to farm, expelling on f my own native land hich marked my progress meeted many tenantries it sed the change in the hadependence of those who